

2002/2003 Indicators Report

e nvironment

e conomy

c ommunity



Scottsdale City Council Mission Statement

It is the mission of the City of Scottsdale to build citizen trust by fostering/practicing open, accountable and responsible government; to provide quality services; to provide long-term prosperity; to preserve Scottsdale's unique southwestern character; to plan and manage growth in harmony with its desert surroundings; and to promote livability by enhancing and protecting neighborhoods. Quality of life for residents and visitors shall be of paramount consideration.

October 2002

2002/2003 Indicators Report

Introduction:

The City of Scottsdale initiated the Sustainability Indicators Project in 1998 with the selection of over forty different measures of the community's health and quality of life. A working group of Scottsdale board and commission members and city staff worked together to select measures based on how well each of the potential measures met six key criteria:

1. Basic to environmental, economic and community health
2. Understood by the community and consistent with its shared vision
3. Relevant for policy decisions
4. Link environment, economy and community
5. Statistically measurable and available annually
6. Focus on long range vision.

The 2002/2003 Indicators Report provides trend information on thirty-four indicators. The report is divided into three main sections: Environment, Economy and Community. Each of these sections may be viewed as one of the functional systems that make up a community. The information and trends in each indicator provide the Mayor/Council and other community decision makers with data relevant for policy decisions.

Regional Context and City Statistics

The City of Scottsdale is located in the northeast portion of the Phoenix metropolitan area within south central Arizona. The setting for the city is the Sonoran Desert environment; a key element in fostering the high quality of life currently enjoyed by residents.

Longitude & Latitude

111.93°W, 33.5°N

Highest Elevation Level

4,890' above sea level

Lowest Elevation Level

1,180' above sea level

Area Square Miles

185.2

Population (2000 Census)

216,510

Population per Square Mile

1,100

Average Daily Temperature (winter '02)

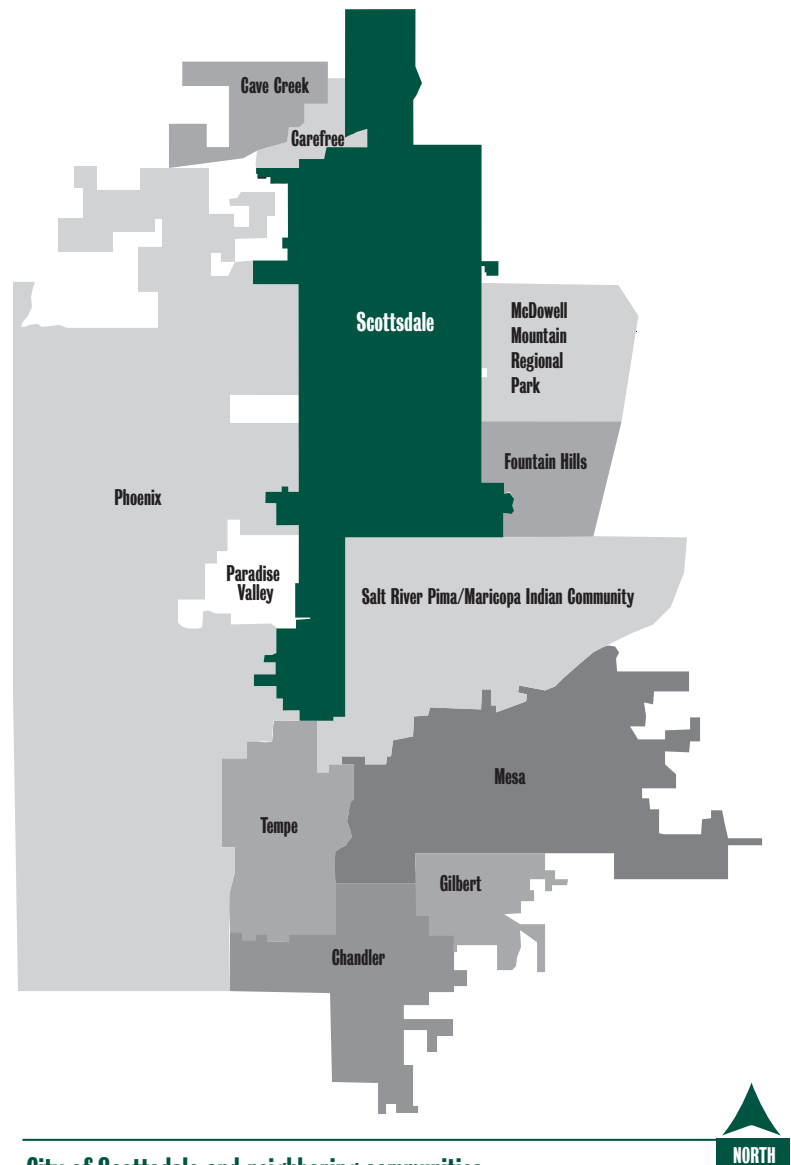
55.9°

Average Daily Temperature (summer '02)

85.3°

Mean Days of Sunshine

314



City of Scottsdale and neighboring communities

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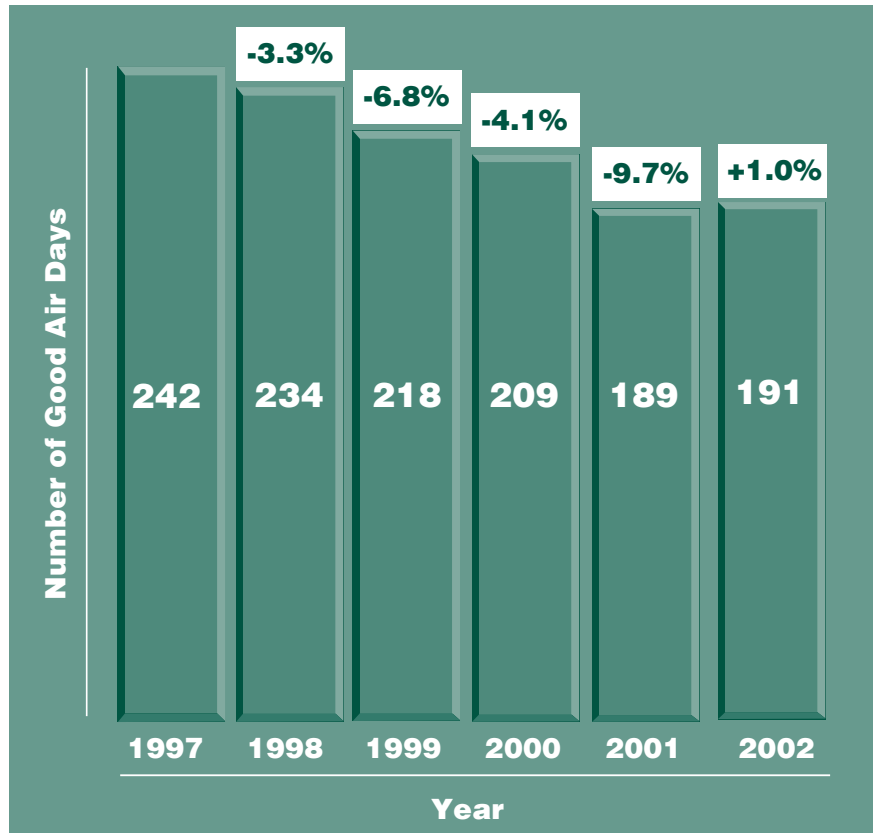
Air Quality

What was measured?

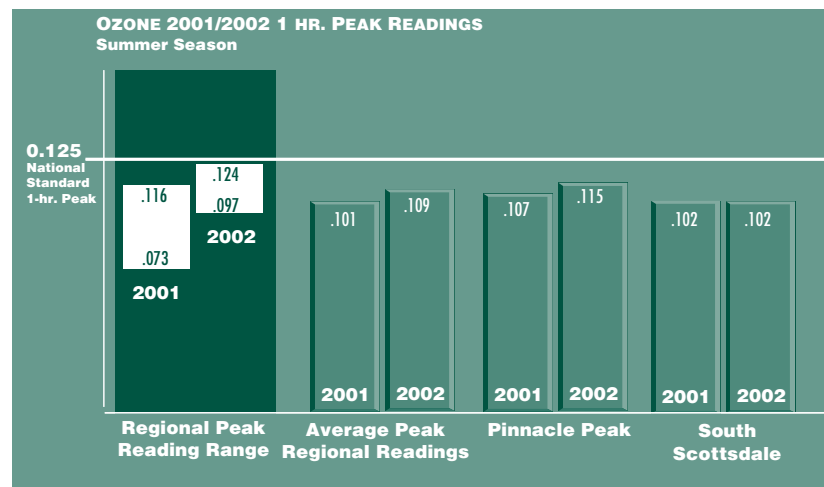
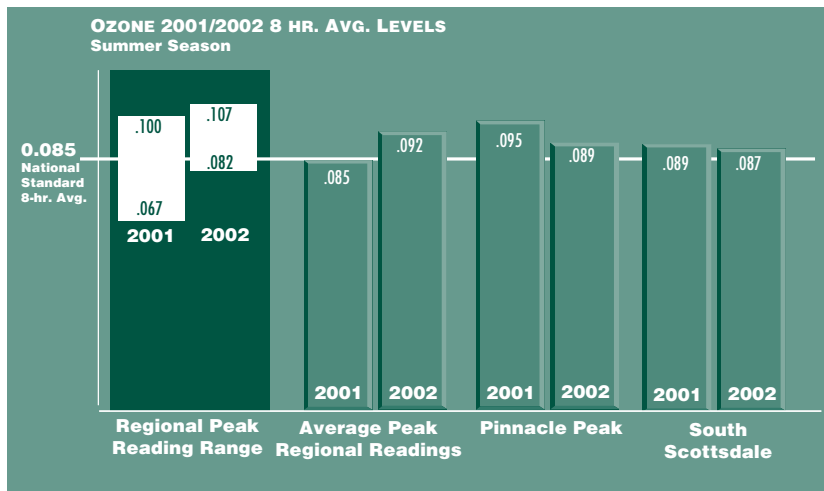
Air quality is measured at two locations in Scottsdale: Miller & Thomas Roads, in the southern portion of the City and Pima & Pinnacle Peak Roads in the northern portion of the City. Maricopa County reports Pollution Standard Index (PSI) values for carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃) and particulates (PM₁₀) with corresponding descriptive labels including good, moderate, unhealthy, very unhealthy, and hazardous for each range of values. All three pollutants are measured at the southern Scottsdale location, while the Pinnacle Peak location measures only ozone.

Trends

The number of good air quality days recorded in Scottsdale has generally trended downward for the past five years, although in the latest reporting year there was a slight increase over the previous year. summertime ozone air pollution and year round particulate air pollution account for most of the days when the air quality is not in the good range. When the readings were not in the Good range, virtually all of the remaining Scottsdale readings were in the Moderate range.



Ozone-Summer Air Pollutant



What was measured?

Peak ozone levels at two Scottsdale locations are compared to the Range of Regional Peak Readings, to the Average Peak Readings for the Region, and to the national standard. Since ozone is a summer-time air pollutant, charts display data for the two most recent summers, 2001 and 2002. There are two national standards: one is for peak ozone levels during any one hour of the day, and the other is for the newest EPA standard, the eight hour average ozone level.

Trends

Peak summer readings in Scottsdale occurred on August 10, 2001 and July 12, 2002. Pinnacle Peak and South Scottsdale levels were above the regional averages for both the 1-hr. and the 8-hr. standards in 2001, but dropped below the regional averages in 2002. Both Scottsdale locations complied with the 1-hr. national standard for ozone throughout 2001-2002. However, both locations would have violated the new 8-hr. national standard for ozone 1-4 days per year in 2001-2002. The high ozone levels at Pinnacle Peak are due to the fact that ozone generated in the south-central part of the Valley is dispersed to northeast Scottsdale by natural air movement and gets trapped by the McDowell Mountains.

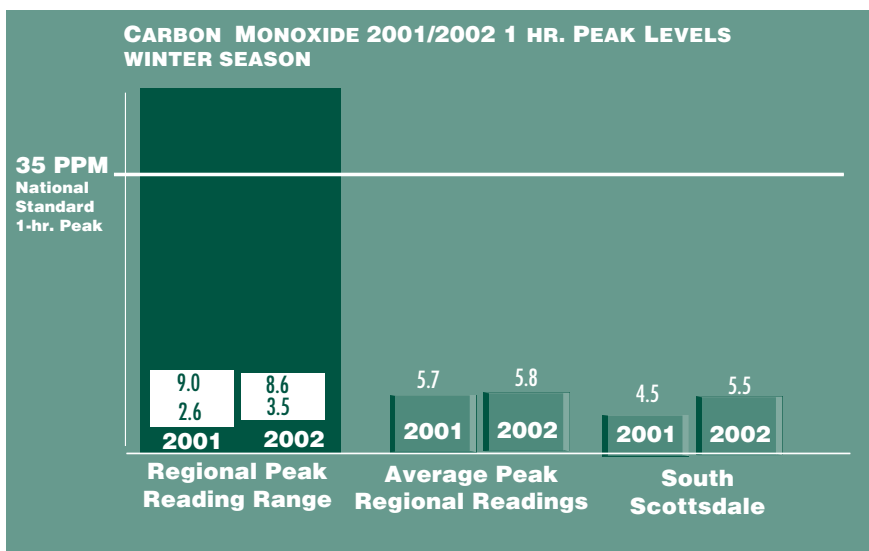
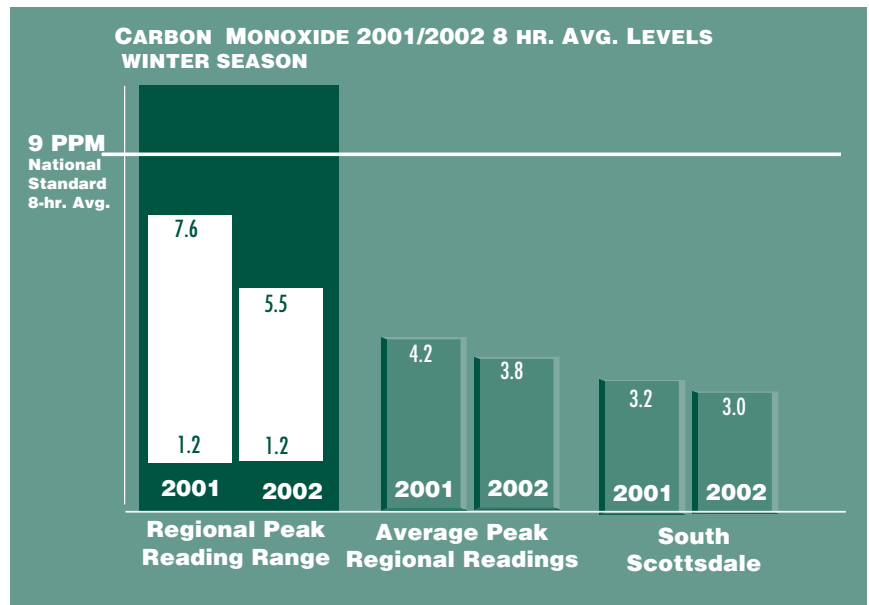
Carbon Monoxide– Winter Air Pollutant

What was measured?

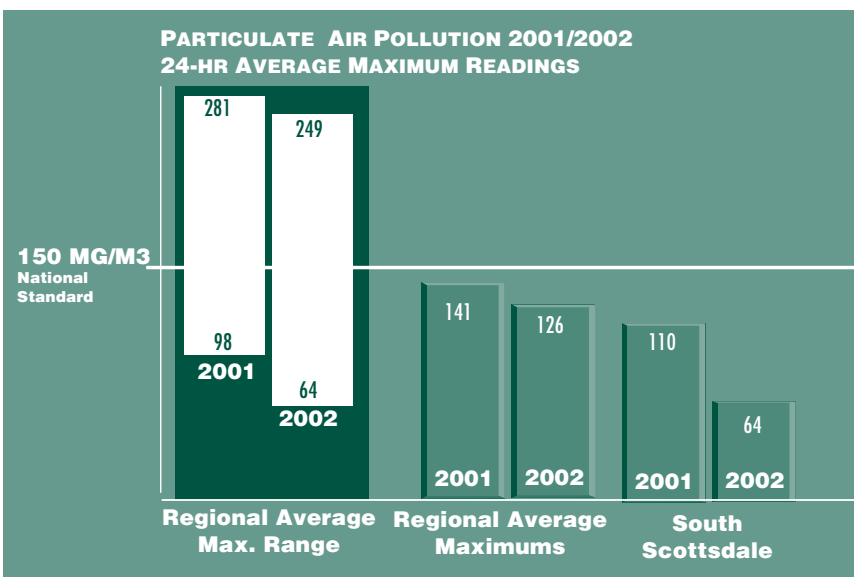
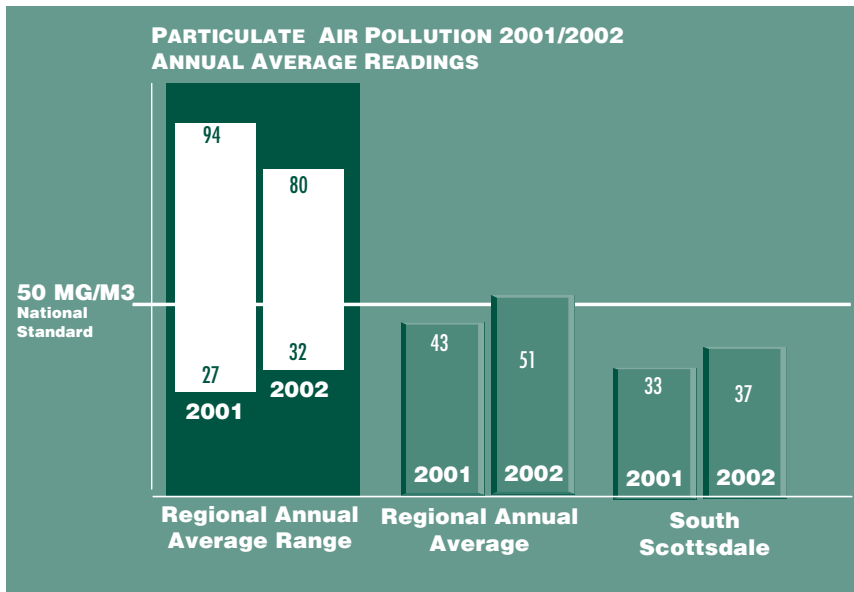
Carbon monoxide levels are measured at only one Scottsdale location - Thomas and Miller. Since carbon monoxide is a wintertime air pollutant, charts display data from the two most recent winters, 2001 and 2002. There are two national standards: one is for peak carbon monoxide levels during any one hour of the day, and the other is for an eight hour average carbon monoxide level.

Trends

Peak winter readings in Scottsdale occurred from mid-December through the end of January. The South Scottsdale monitoring site levels are below the regional averages for both the 1-hr. and the 8-hr. standards. The Scottsdale location complied with the national standards for carbon monoxide throughout 2001-2002.



Particulates- Year Round Air Pollutant

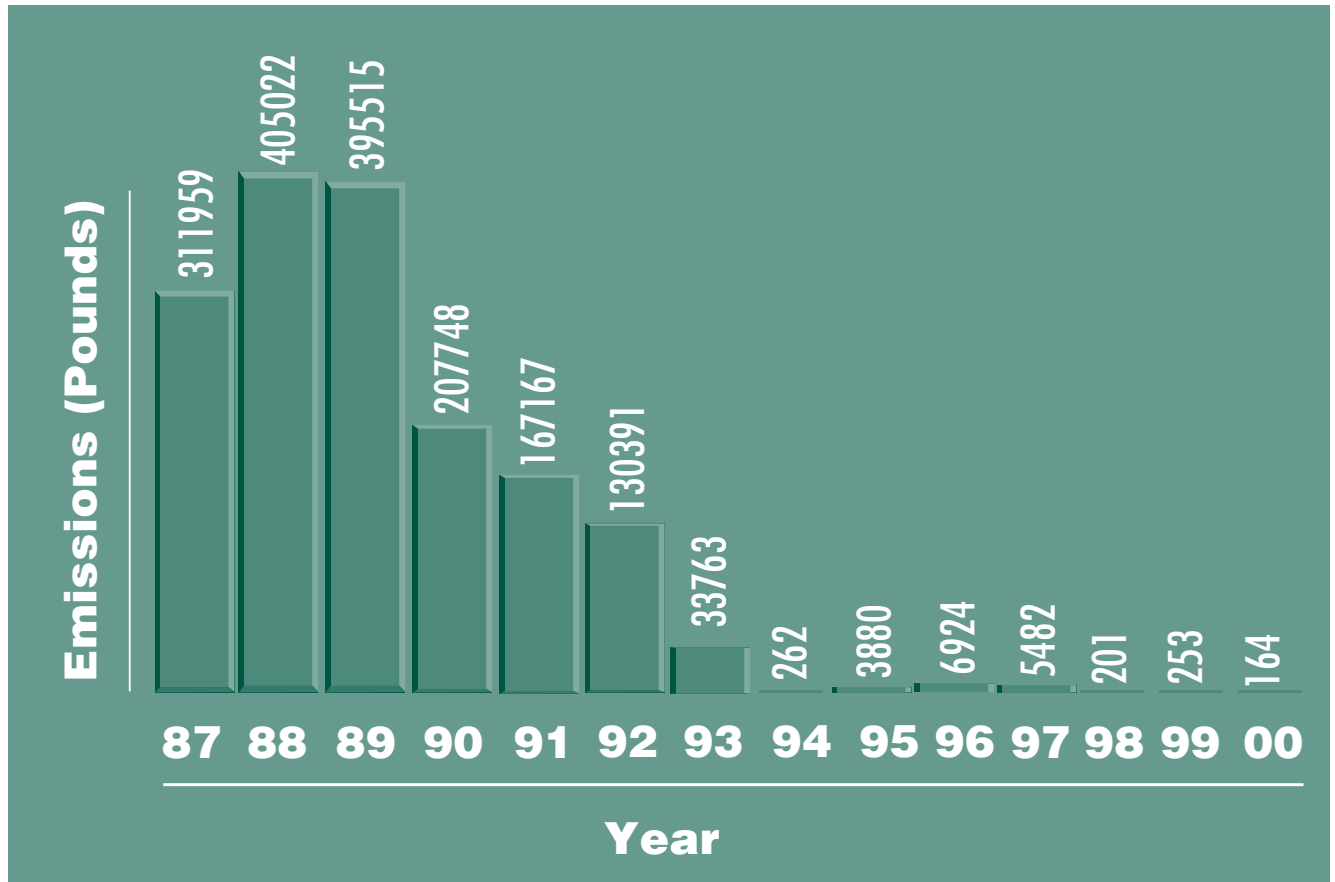


What was measured?

Particulates are a year around air pollutant. Although most people associate particulate pollution with dust, only the smallest particles of dust stay in the air long enough to be considered particulate air pollution. Particulate levels at the Scottsdale location on Thomas and Miller are compared to the range of regional peak readings, to the average peak readings for the region, and to the national standard. Since particulates are a year round air pollutant, charts display data for the two most recent years, 2001 and 2002. There are three national standards, but Maricopa County monitors only record data for two standards; the 24-hr. PM-10 and the annual PM-10 standards.

Trends

The south Scottsdale levels are below the regional levels for both the 24-hr. and the annual standards. The Scottsdale location complied with both national standards for particulates throughout 2001-2002.



Toxic Releases from Facilities in Scottsdale

What was measured?

This indicator tracks EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The TRI is a database of information about releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities. The TRI data compiled here includes only large quantity generators (LQG's) located in Scottsdale. LQG's are defined

in the federal Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) by the amount of hazardous waste generated monthly.

Trends

This indicator measures total annual releases in pounds from facilities located within the city. Toxic releases can go to the air, soil or water. The EPA only tracks those facilities that report releases, and the number of reporting facilities varies from year to year. Each year since 1994, fewer than five Scottsdale facilities reported releases.

Preserved Natural Open Space

What was measured?

This indicator measures: tax revenue used to purchase and preserve additional portions of the planned McDowell Sonoran Preserve (MSP), the number of acres in the MSP and the total amount of natural desert open space in Scottsdale both inside and outside of the MSP.

Citizens voted for preservation taxes and use of bonds to purchase MSP on several occasions.

The planned McDowell Sonoran Preserve (MSP) in 1995 was 16,460 acres. In 1998 the planned acreage expanded to 36,400 acres. Those acres currently include public purchased and donated land in the preserve, State Land reclassified under the Arizona Preserve Initiative (API), and private land protected through conservation zoning. The chart shows only the acreage actually purchased to date.

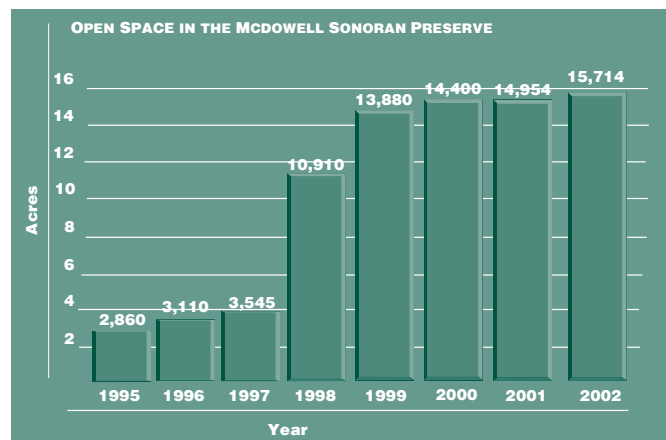
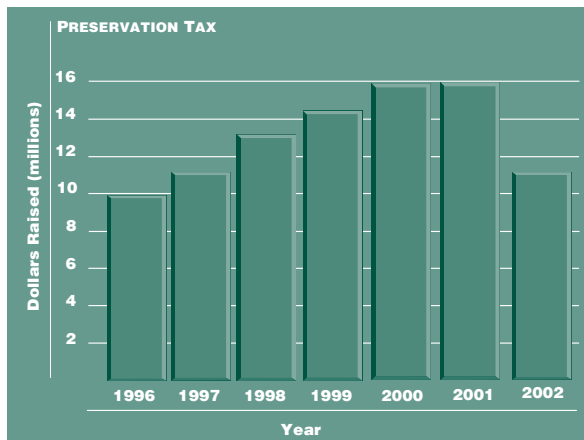
Acreage outside the MSP includes natural area open space (NAOS) and other protected desert open spaces. The total acreage of this open space outside of the preserve is added to preserve acreage to yield the

total acreage of preserved natural open space in Scottsdale.

Trends

To date, \$107.6 million have been raised in taxes and \$247 million spent on preserve land acquisitions. The Preservation Tax adds about \$15 million annually to the total.

The MSP now encompasses 15,714 acres. An additional 16,100 acres was designated as "suitable for preservation" by the State of Arizona within the past year. Five to eight hundred acres have been added annually in the past three years. The amount of NAOS outside the preserve increased by 200 acres in the past year.



Preserved Natural Open Space in Scottsdale

YEAR	ACREAGE OUTSIDE MSP	ACREAGE INSIDE MSP	TOTAL ACREAGE
2000	5,547	14,400	19,947
2001	8,716	14,954	23,670
2002	8,922	15,714	24,636

Native Plant Salvage

What was measured?

Scottsdale's 1981 Native Plant Ordinance encourages the preservation of our unique Sonoran Desert environment through the salvage of native plants. Fifteen types of indigenous trees and five types of native cacti are protected under the ordinance. This indicator measures the number and percent of native plants successfully salvaged in developing or redeveloping areas of the city. The survival rate is calculated using the total plants attempted for salvage and those plants surviving salvage after 90 days in established plant nurseries.

Trends

The survival rate since 1999 has been almost 90%. Development slowed in Scottsdale in 2002. Thus, the number of salvaged native plants decreased dramatically, but the percent of survival rate remains high.

YEAR	PLANTS PROPOSED	PLANTS ATTEMPTED	PLANTS SURVIVING	SURVIVAL RATE
1999	3,270	3,238	2,885	89.10%
2000	5,639	5,279	4,674	88.54%
2001	5,811	5,543	5,139	92.71%
2002	2,033	1,801	1,564	87.00%

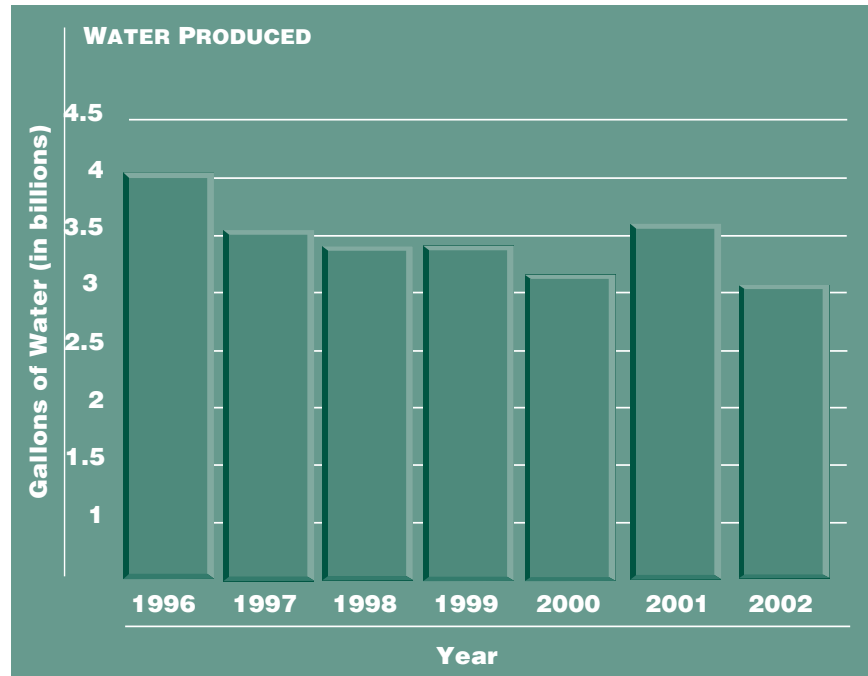
Groundwater Remediated

What was measured?

The city's Central Groundwater Treatment Facility was developed in the early 1990's to remove industrial chemicals from the aquifer under south-central Scottsdale. This indicator measures the actual number of gallons of safe drinking water treated and returned to the city's drinking water system. Contaminants being removed are volatile organic compounds (VOC's), which include the chemical trichloroethylene (TCE).

Trends

The chart shows the amount of water treated and restored to safe drinking water standards by the facility. Each year since 1996 the plant has treated over 3 billion gallons of water. Annually, several thousand pounds of contaminants are removed from the underground aquifer. This process will continue for several more decades before the contaminants will be substantially removed from the aquifer. There is a smaller amount of contaminants in the aquifer today than there was when treatment began in 1996.



Total Water Usage

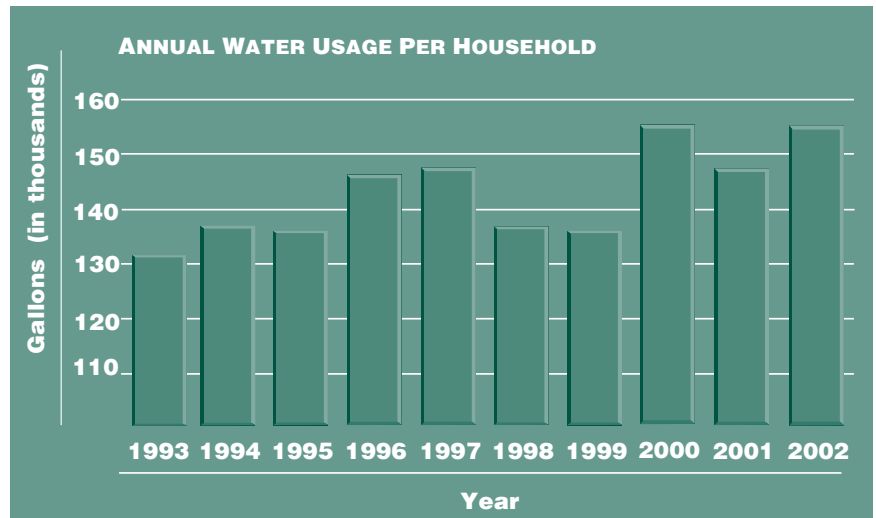
What was measured?

This indicator shows where the water we use comes from, how much water is used by the three user sectors, and how much water each household in Scottsdale uses annually. Each chart uses a different unit of measure. The sources of our water supply are reported in thousands of acre feet gallons. Water used per household is reported in the thousands of gallons. Total annual water use is measured in billions of gallons for Scottsdale's residential, commercial/industrial and municipal sectors.

The water sources chart also reports the amount of effluent reuse and groundwater recharge.

Trends

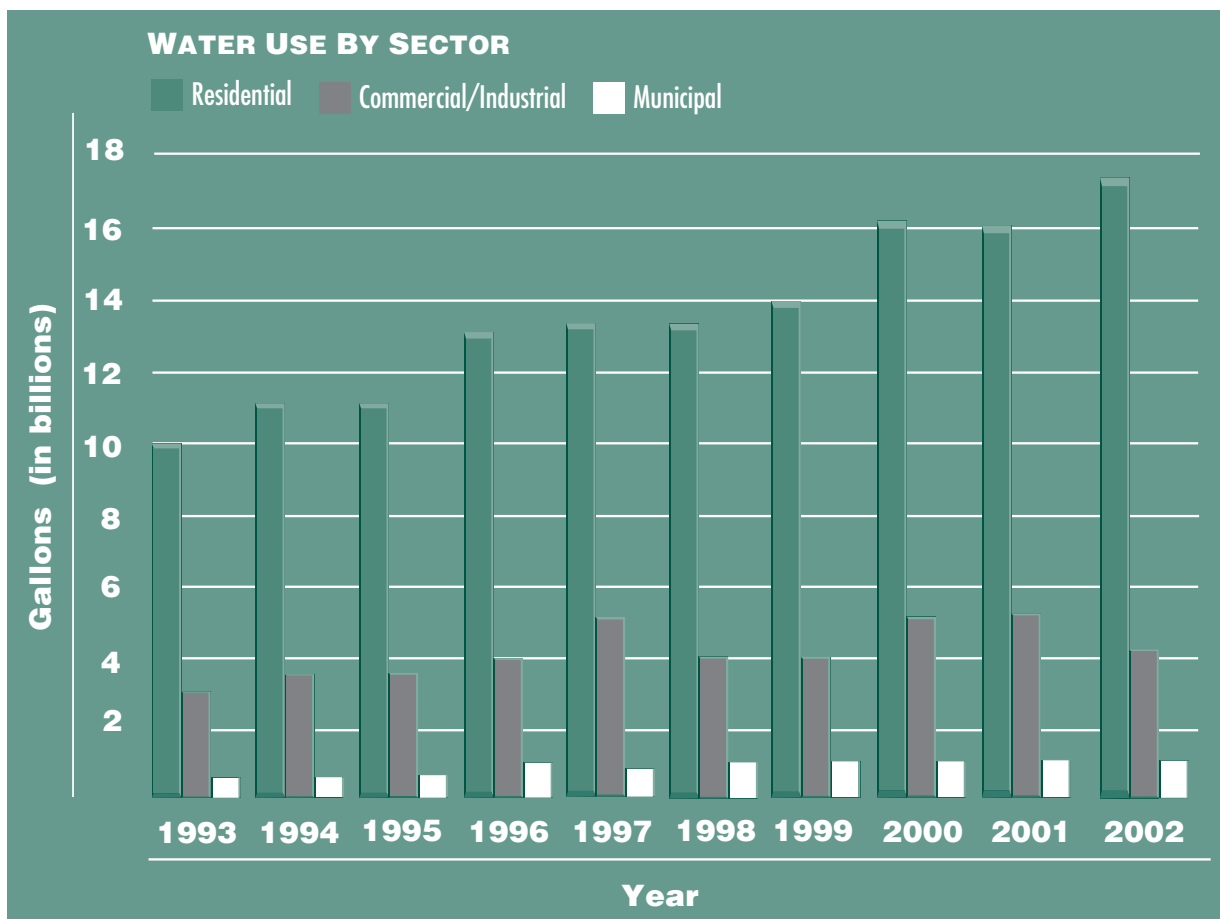
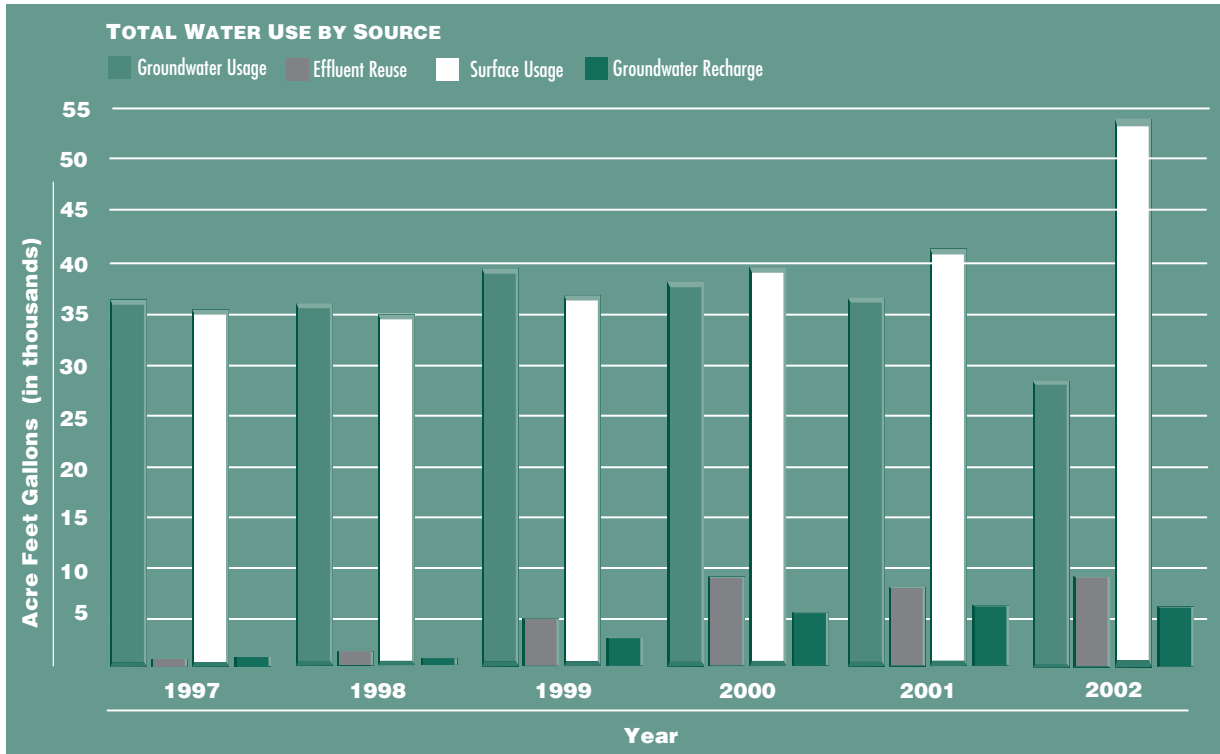
The first chart looks just at the residential sector water use totals. Annual water use averages per household have fluctuated from year to year, but generally trend upward. Each household in Scottsdale now uses more than 150,000 gallons of water annually. That amount is 19% higher than a decade ago.



Scottsdale obtains its drinking water from both surface and groundwater sources. Surface water comes from rivers and lakes. Groundwater is the well water brought up from underground aquifers beneath Scottsdale. Since 2000, surface water supplies have been the predominant supply source for Scottsdale as the city takes steps toward decreasing its dependence on groundwater. The second chart shows two other trends. The amount of treated effluent used to irrigate city golf courses and the amount of treated water recharged into the underground aquifer at the Water Campus have both been steadily increasing in recent years.

As our community grows, the trend in all sectors--residential, commercial/industrial and municipal--is toward increased water use. Residential sector use is almost three times the amount used by the commercial/industrial and municipal sectors combined.

For more detail, the city publishes a water report annually that can be accessed at <http://www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov>



Solid Waste



What was measured?

This indicator tracks the average amount of solid waste generated at each single-family residence in Scottsdale. Solid waste includes both the trash disposed of in the landfill and solid waste that can be recycled. The amounts of solid waste generated and disposed of, include material picked up by the city's brush crews. This year's report measures the pounds of solid waste per single-family residence rather than the per capita measurement used in previous reports.

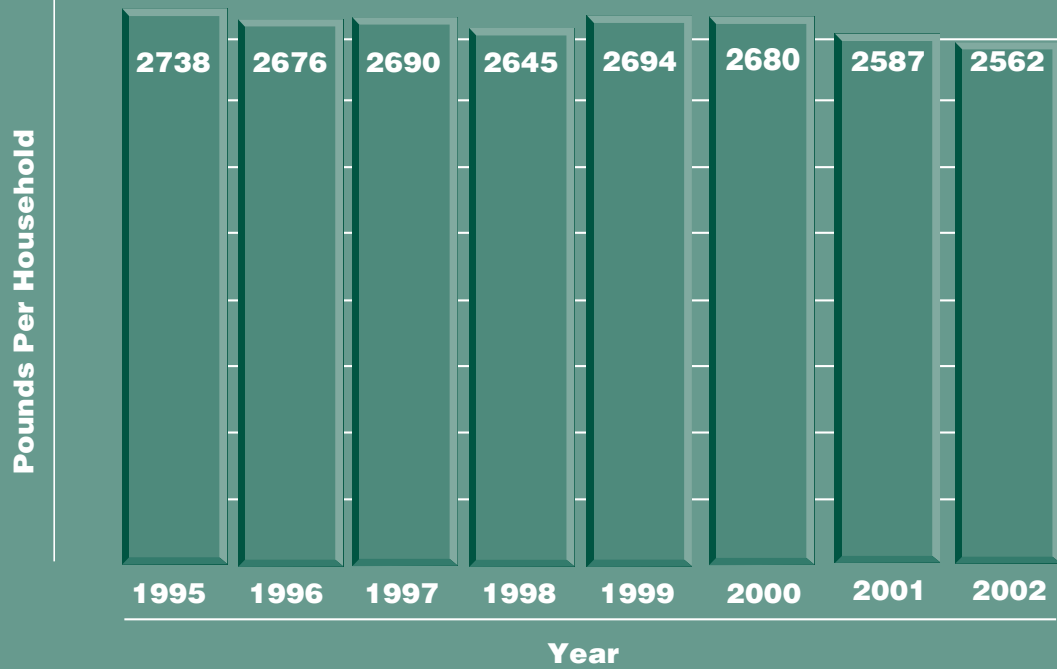
Trends

There has been a steady increase in the number of residential, curbside pickups of solid waste and recyclables in recent years to the current level of 72,000 households. (This information is not depicted on the graphs.) That upward trend in

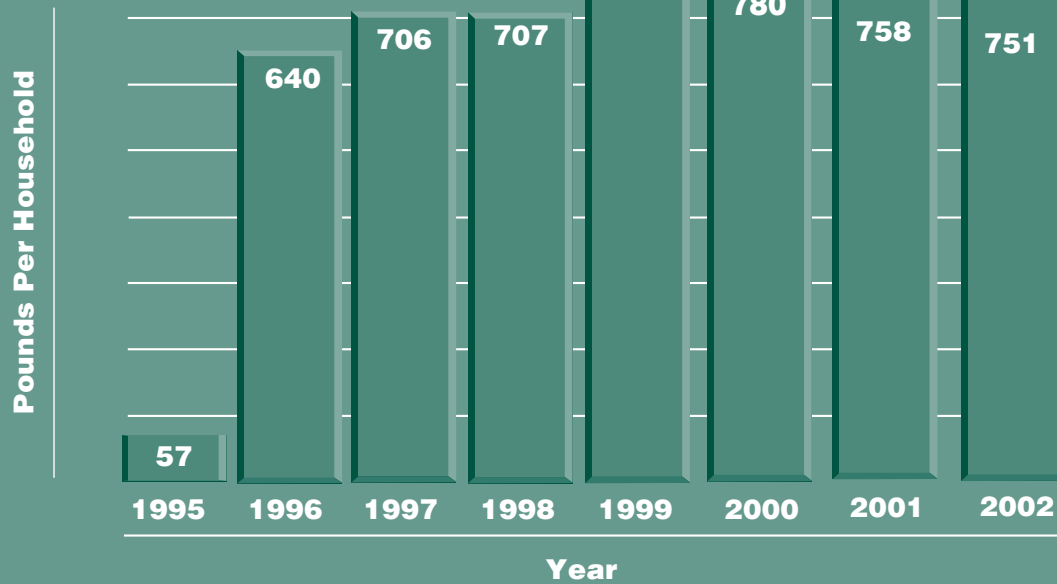
the number of households is not matched by a similar upward trend in the average amount of solid waste generated per household nor the amount of trash disposed of per household. There has been a downward trend of both for the past three years.

The city's residential, curbside recycling program collection totals grew from the program's inception to a peak in 1999 when glass was added to the list of recyclables. Since 1999, the number of pounds collected per household has shown a downward trend, despite the introduction of a composting program in 2000 and the expansion of the curbside recycling program to accept all plastic bottles and jugs, magazines, aluminum foil and glass.

PER HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE GENERATED



SOLID WASTE RECYCLED



Vehicle Miles Traveled

What was measured?

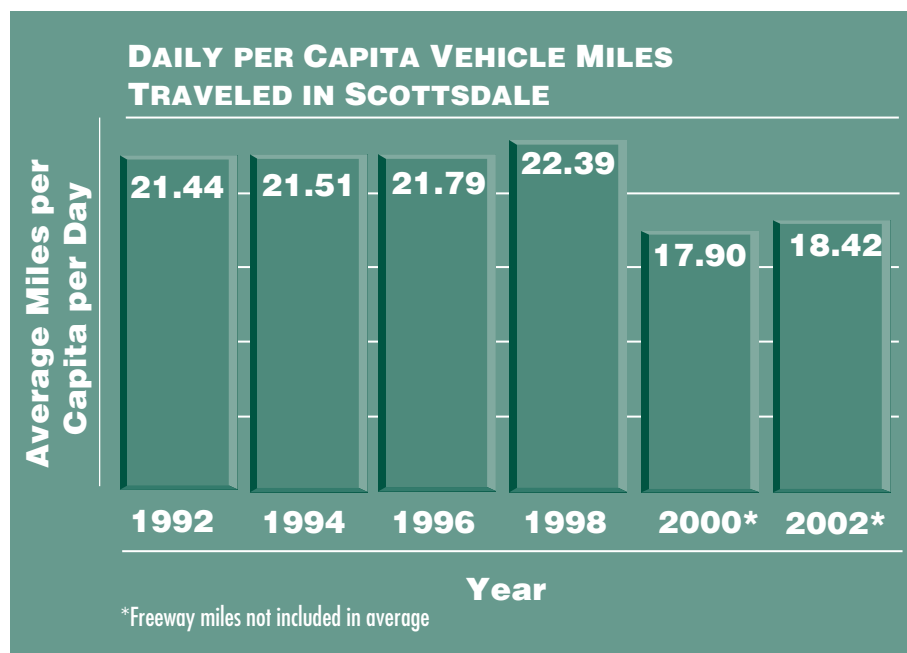
The average daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Scottsdale are estimated based on traffic counts, with charts for both the total daily average and the per capita average. Vehicle miles are calculated on city streets only. Freeway miles are not included. The annual fuel consumption estimates are based on population figures and on the gallons of gasoline sold in Scottsdale, excluding diesel. The two fuel consumption charts show data for both the total annual amount and per capita fuel usage.

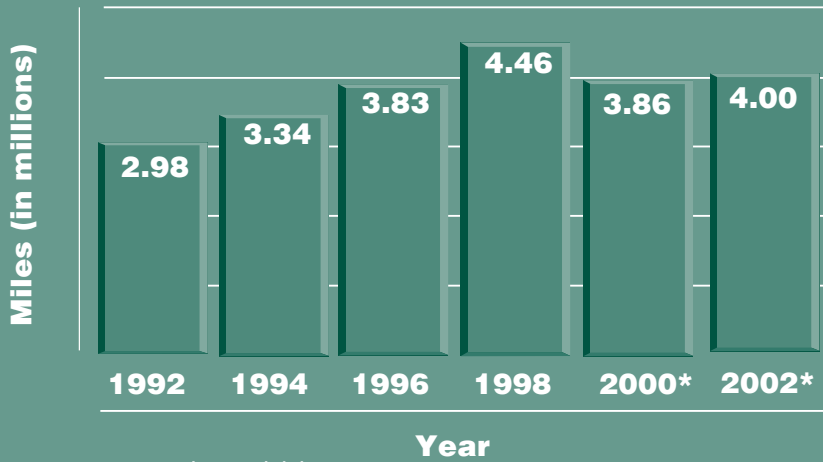
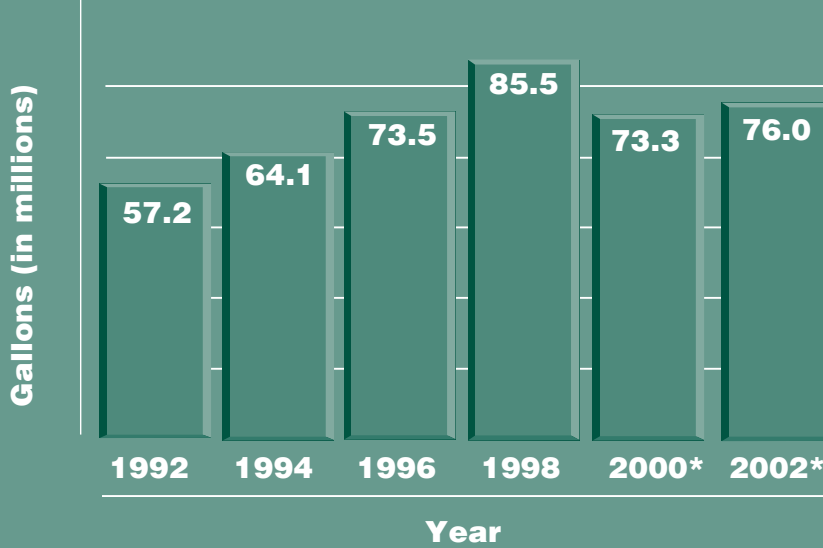
Trends

VMT daily totals and per capita averages on Scottsdale streets trended upward until the opening of two major segments of the Pima Freeway in 1999.

Beginning in 2000, a different methodology was used to calculate these figures. The significant amount of traffic diverted from city streets to the freeway also contributed to the adjusted figures on all four charts in 2000 and 2002.

Fuel consumption continues to trend upward. Total fuel consumption in Scottsdale is approximately 75 million gallons annually.



**TOTAL DAILY VEHICLE MILES
TRAVELED IN SCOTTSDALE****SCOTTSDALE TOTAL FUEL CONSUMPTION****SCOTTSDALE PER CAPITA
FUEL CONSUMPTION**

Alternative Energy

YEAR	TOTAL KWH RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL	TOTAL KWH ALT. ENERGY	% ALT ENERGY	TOTAL KWH RESIDENTIAL	KWH PER CAPITA
1998	2,766,811,657	747,494,113	27%	1,460,604,982	7,440
1999	3,104,648,359	711,122,245	23%	1,589,361,530	7,701
2000	4,227,367,321	759,650,701	18%	2,163,483,369	10,061
2001	4,609,254,950	1,037,188,905	22%	2,362,831,242	11,110

What was measured?

This indicator shows the average amount of energy used by each Scottsdale citizen in a year. It also shows the total amount of energy used in Scottsdale and the percent of that total generated by alternative energy sources (natural gas and solar power). Data was collected from the three major energy providers that serve Scottsdale: Arizona Public Service (APS), Salt River Project (SRP) and Southwest Gas.

Trends

The table shows upward trends in total and residential energy use. About 51% of total energy use annually is residential energy use. Each citizen uses about 49% more energy today compared to four years ago. The

amount of energy generated from alternative energy sources is also trending upward, but at a slower rate. In the past four reporting years, total energy use has increased by 67%, while energy generated from alternative energy sources has increased by only 39%. The amount of alternative energy significantly rose in 2001 due to the increased consumption of natural gas. It should be noted that natural gas produces carbon emissions while solar energy gives off zero emissions. The figure given for alternative energy represents 99.9% natural gas resources.

Arizona is one of the most promising areas for the development of renewable solar energy. Both APS and SRP have solar

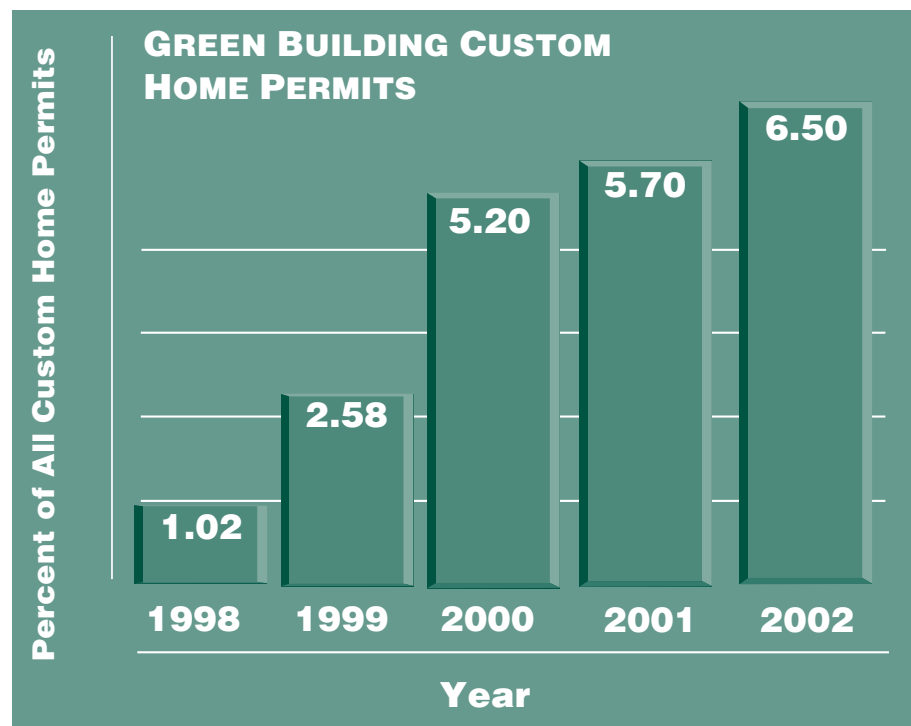
power programs to expand the presence of solar energy within the valley. The City of Scottsdale is a solar partner with APS. One of the solar installations from that partnership, the Water Campus system comprised of two 150 kW single access tracking systems, mounted on water storage reservoirs, is the largest of its type in the United States and is the first solar installation on a reservoir.

*Green Building***What was measured?**

The number of new green buildings issued building permits is compared to the total number of custom housing units issued permits per year. To qualify for Scottsdale's Green Building Program, buildings must be energy efficient, and use environmentally responsible and healthy building practices, products and materials. By the end of 2002, 79 local builders had participated in the program.

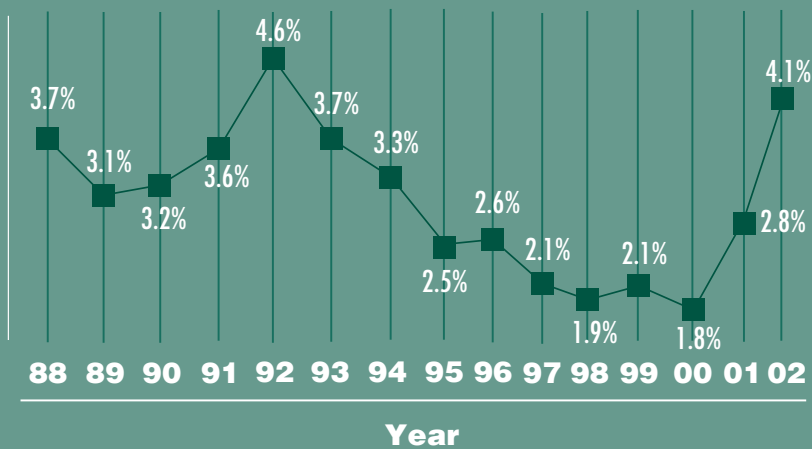
Trends

Scottsdale's Green Building Program has issued a total of 183 green building permits since 1998. The chart shows a slow upward trend in the percent of custom home permits that are green building custom home permits.



Unemployment

SCOTTSDALE UNEMPLOYMENT



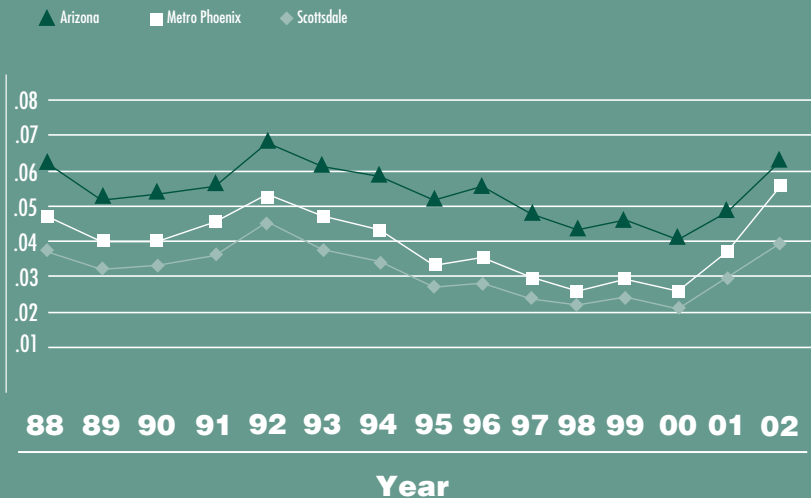
What was measured?

The unemployment rate for Scottsdale is compared to metro Phoenix, the State of Arizona and national unemployment rates for each year since 1988.

Trends

Scottsdale's unemployment rate has consistently trended below the Phoenix metropolitan area, State of Arizona and the national unemployment rates since 1988. The comparison chart shows that Scottsdale's rate of unemployment is typically one-third to one-half lower than the three comparison rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON



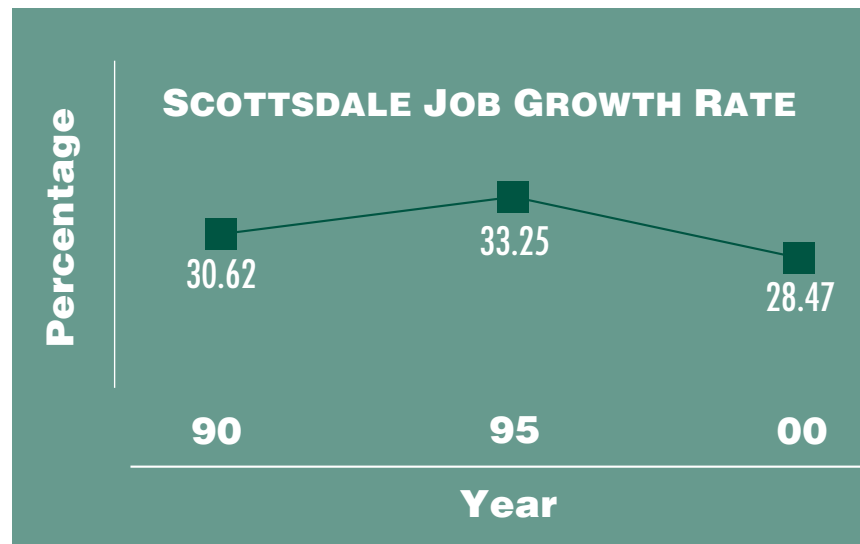
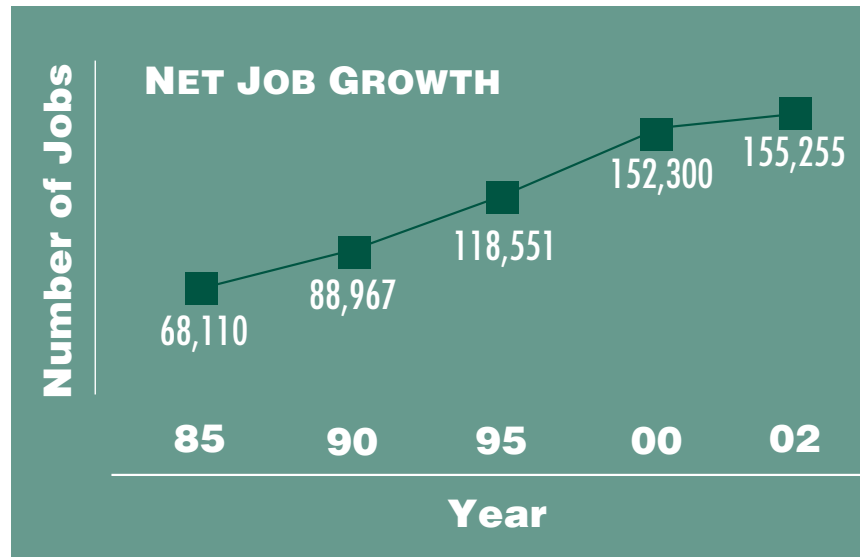
Job Growth or Loss

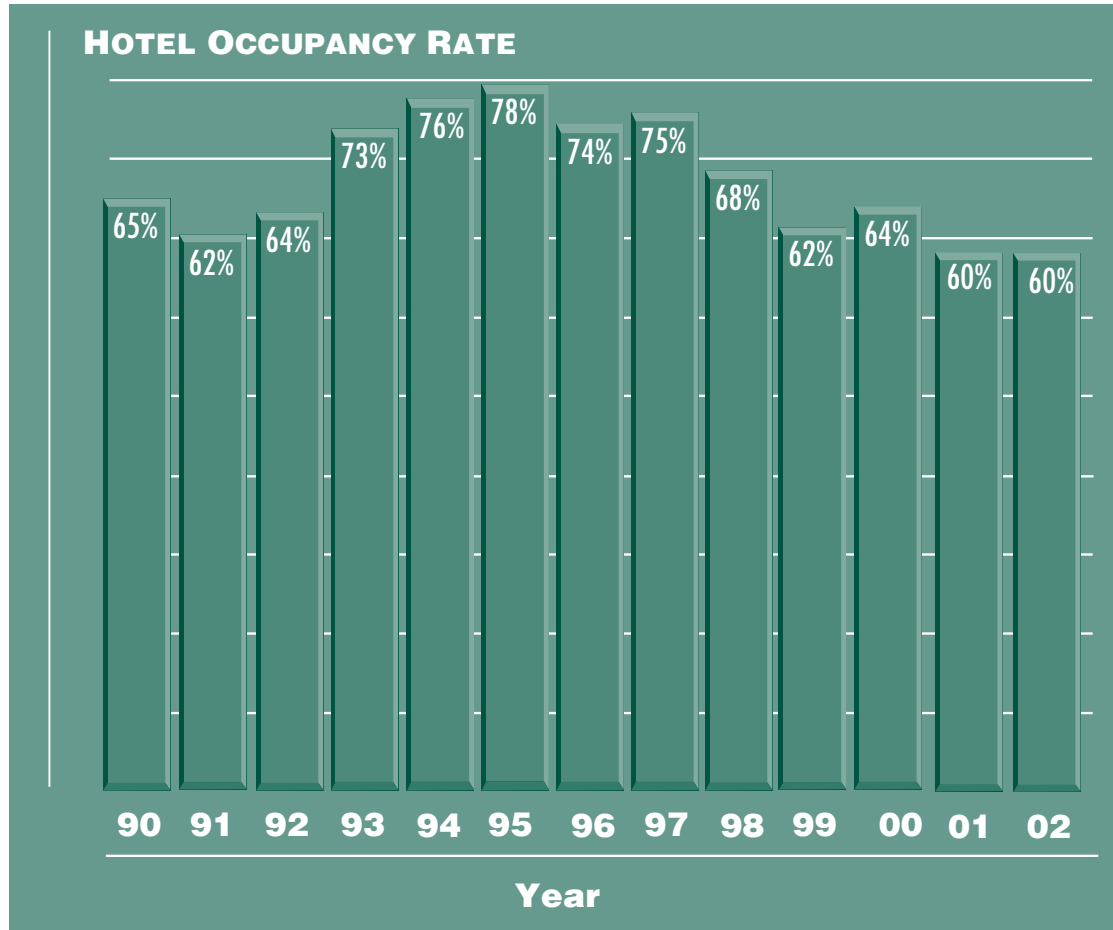
What was measured?

Growth in the number of jobs and the rate of that job growth are reported every five years for Scottsdale.

Trends

The number of jobs in Scottsdale continues to grow, but the rate of growth has slowed significantly in recent years.





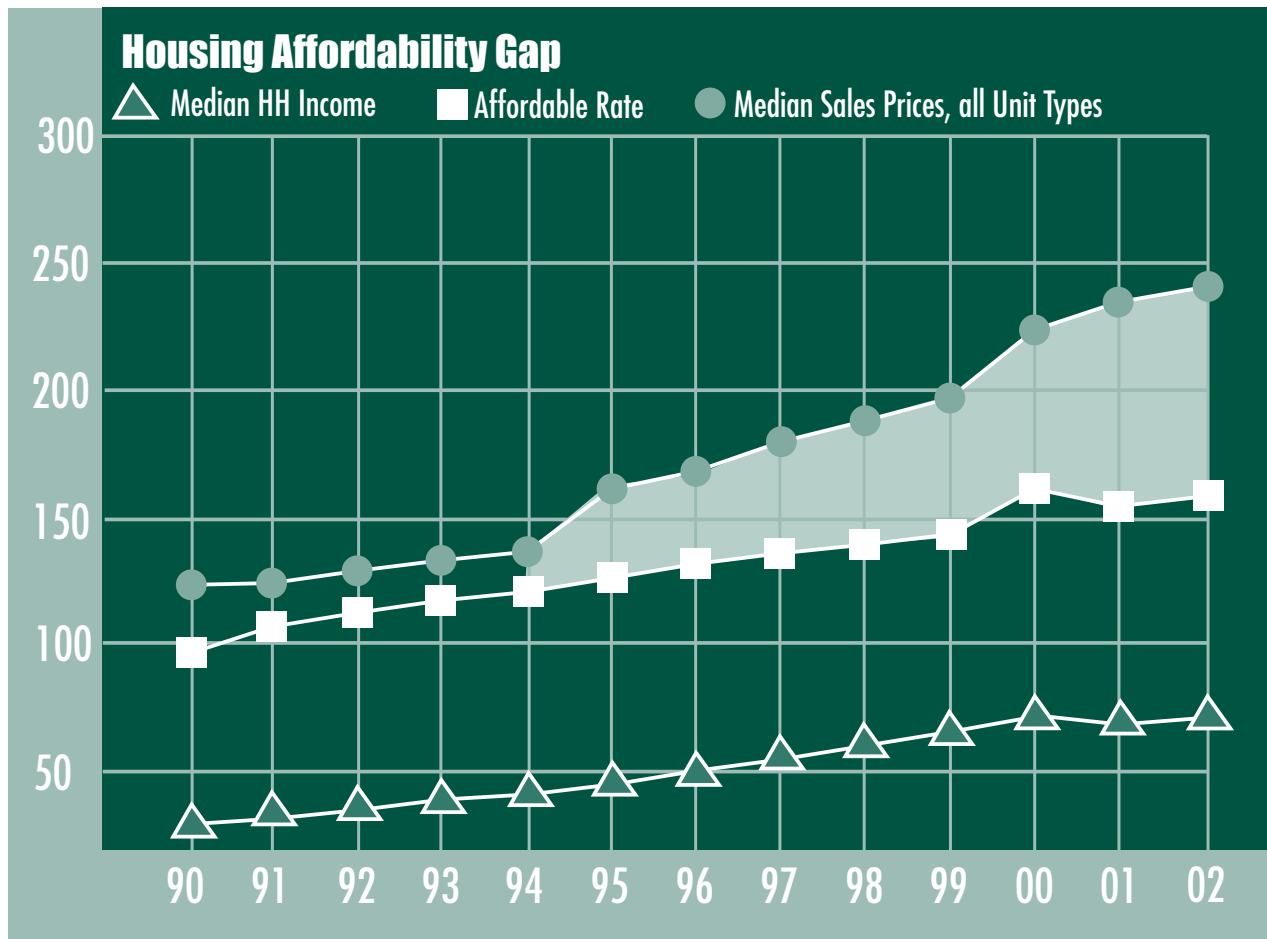
Hotel Occupancy Rate

What was measured?

This indicator shows the annual rate of occupancy for Scottsdale hotels since 1990.

Trends

Hotel occupancy rates peaked in the mid 1990s but have declined about 23% since then. Much of the decrease over the past five years can be attributed to the considerable increase in the supply of new hotel rooms during the mid- to late-1990s.



Housing Affordability Gap

What was measured?

This indicator shows the trend in the affordability gap in homeownership. The affordability gap is defined as the difference between what a Scottsdale household can afford (the affordable rate), based on median income level and the median sales price of homes. The assumption in this indicator is that a household can afford a home that is two and one-half times the household income. This provides a measure of how well incomes are keeping up with housing costs.

Trends

The city's housing affordability gap widened dramatically in 2001 when the median household income in Scottsdale dropped by 3.5% at the same time the median sales price of homes shot up 20%.

Employment/Housing Ratio



What was measured?

This indicator measures our community's job-housing balance. The housing component of this indicator measures the total number of housing units in Scottsdale. The employment component measures all persons employed in Scottsdale. An employment to housing ratio above 0.75 and below 1.5 is considered balanced.

Employment to housing is shown as both a ratio and in comparison total number columns.



Trends

This indicator shows that Scottsdale's employment to housing ratio has been in the balanced range since 1995. The fact that we are in the upper area of that range indicates that Scottsdale has consistently been a net importer of labor. The ratio of employment to housing trended upward in that balanced range from 1995 through 1998 and has trended downward since then.

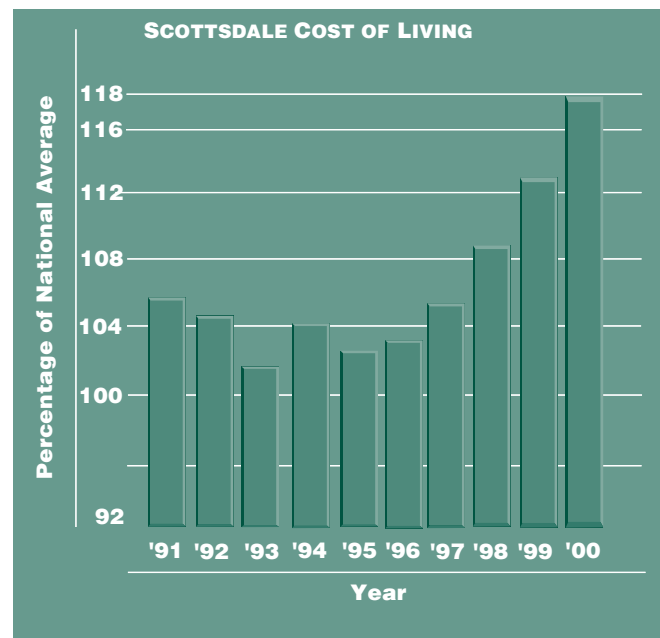
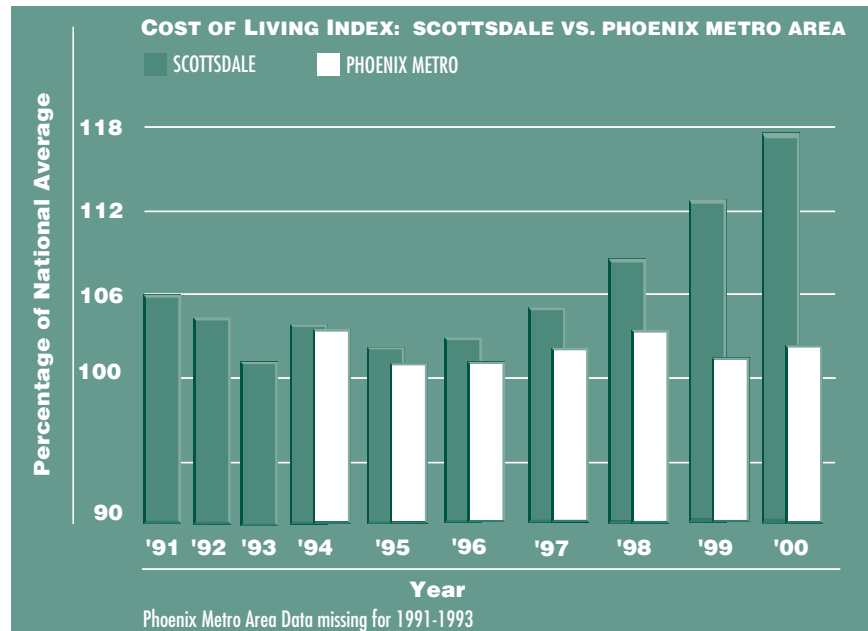
Cost of Living

What was measured?

This index measures the relative price levels for consumer goods and services in six categories: housing, utilities, groceries, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services. The composite index of all six categories is reported for Scottsdale and the Phoenix metro area relative to the average cost of living for all of the 317 cities surveyed. A score of 100 equals the national average cost of living among the communities surveyed. All data is for the fourth quarter of the calendar year.

Trends

Scottsdale's cost of living is consistently higher than both the national average and the cost of living in the Phoenix metro area.



Revenue Base and Municipal Bond Ratings

What was measured?

There are three charts for this municipal economic health indicator. One is the city's bond rating from three agencies. A second chart shows the growth trend for Scottsdale's revenue base. The third chart shows the trends for diversity and balance of the various sources of revenue.

Trends

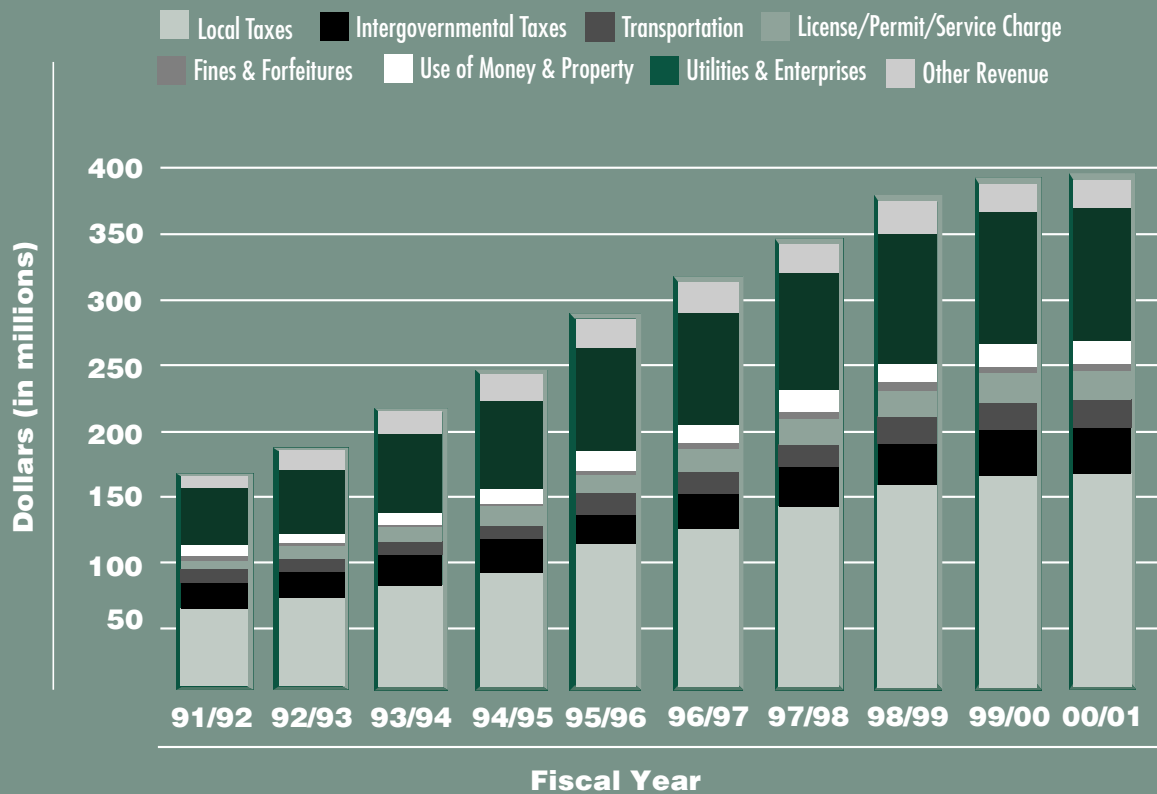
The city's general obligation (GO) bonds are rated by three nationally recognized rating agencies. Scottsdale was one of only nine cities across the nation with a triple-A rating in 2001. The trend shown is consistently the highest ratings over the past decade.

Growth of the city's total revenue base shows an upward trend. Like most cities in Arizona, the largest single source of operating revenue for Scottsdale is local taxes, including the general privilege or sales tax, property tax, bed tax and franchise fees. Sales tax collections per capita for Scottsdale are consistently the highest of all metro communities.

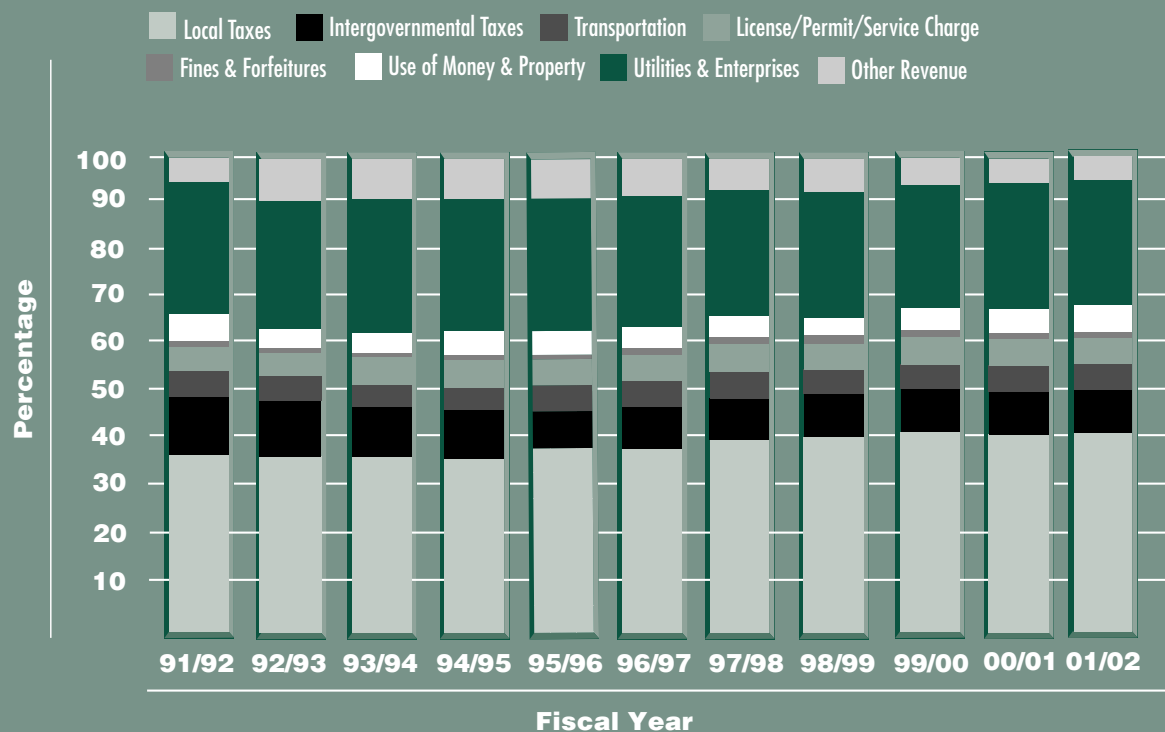
The diversity of revenue base chart shows the trends in percent of the eight primary categories in the revenue base for the city. The two largest sources of revenue are taxes and utilities. The trend over the past decade has been an increasing reliance on these two revenue sources. Together, they now account for over 68% of the city's revenue base, whereas a decade ago they accounted for less than 65% of the total revenue base for the city.

YEAR	FITCH	MOODY'S	S&P
1993/94	AA+	Aa+	AA
1994/95	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1995/96	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1996/97	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1997/98	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1998/99	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1999/00	AAA	AA1	AA+
2000/01	AAA	Aaa	AAA
2001/02	AAA	Aa1	AAA
2002/03	AAA	Aaa	AAA

REVENUE BASE AND BONDS



DIVERSITY OF REVENUE BASE: PERCENT OF TOTAL



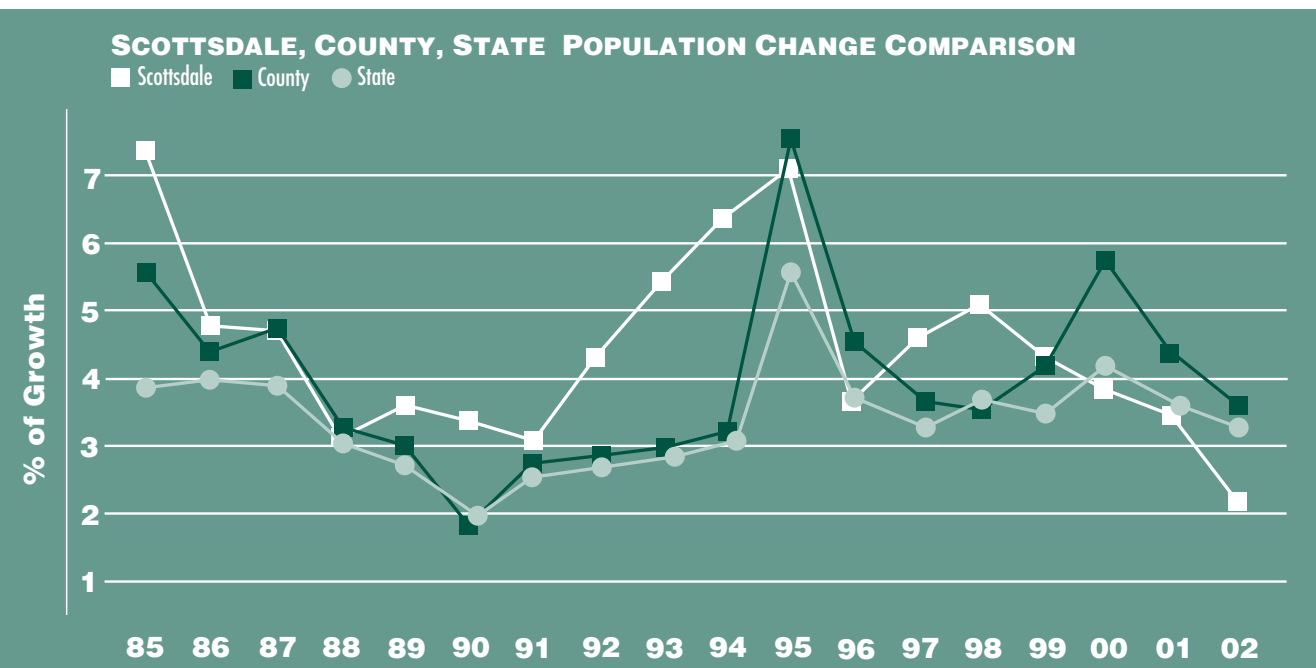
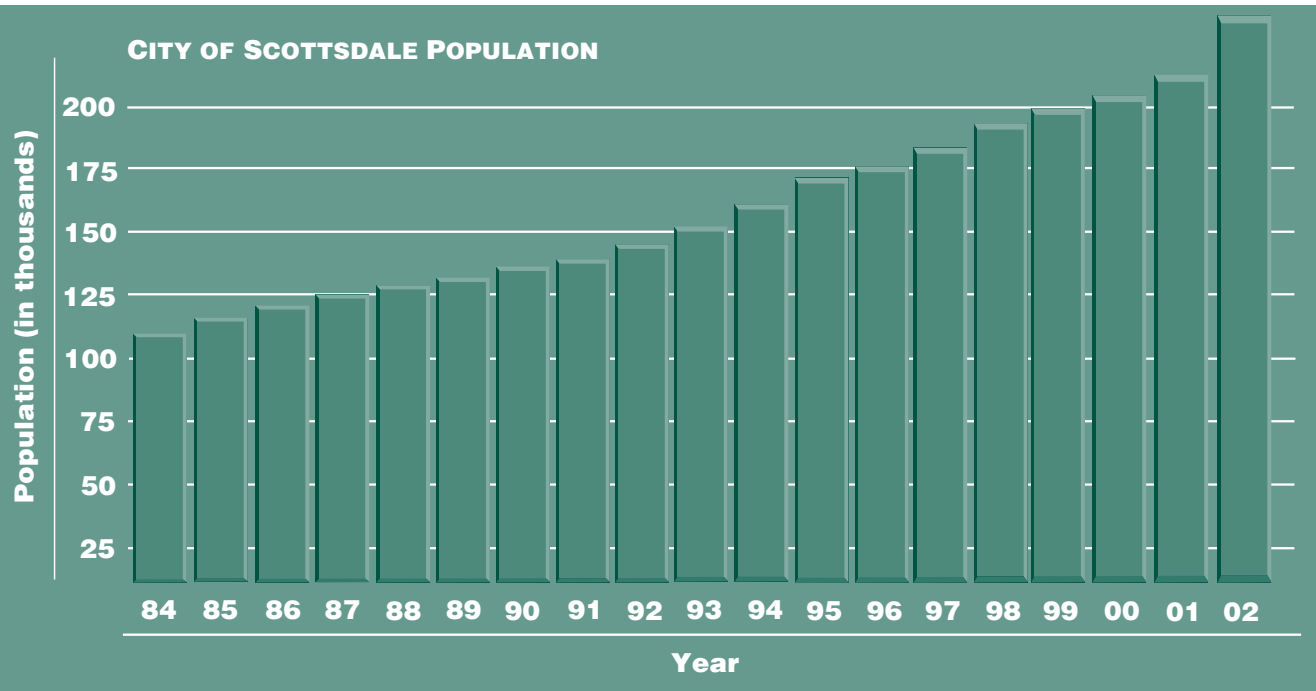
Population Growth

What was measured?

This indicator shows population growth trends from year to year. The first chart shows the growth in the city's population since 1984. The other chart depicts the percent change in population from one year to the next for Scottsdale, Maricopa County and the State of Arizona.

Trends

Scottsdale is the fourth largest city in the metro Phoenix area. Since 1990, the city has grown by an annual average of 5.6 percent, compared to the metro area average of 4.7 percent growth. However, the trend since 1998 has been toward slower rates of growth in Scottsdale. For the past three years, the trend has been that both Maricopa County and the State of Arizona have higher percent population changes compared to the City of Scottsdale.



Population Representation

What was measured?

Population representation trends by age and race are reported based on census data.

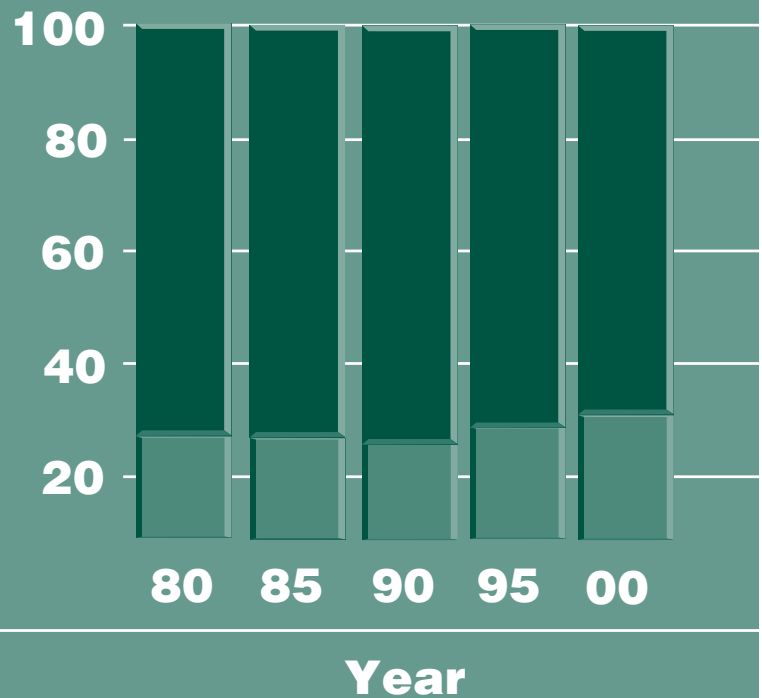
Trends

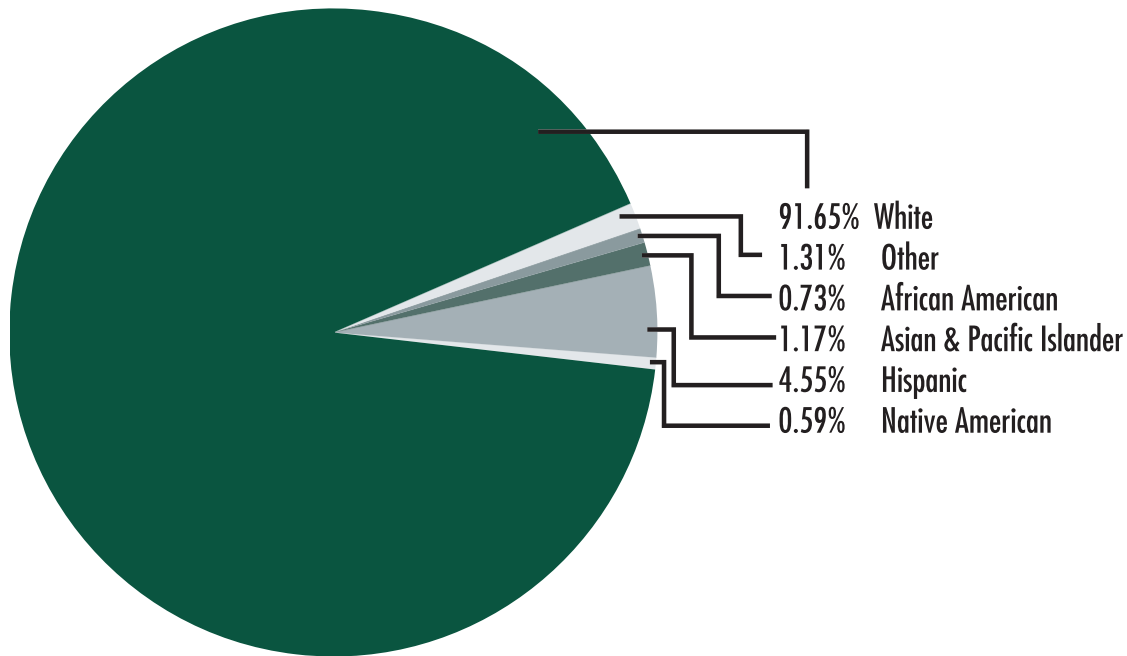
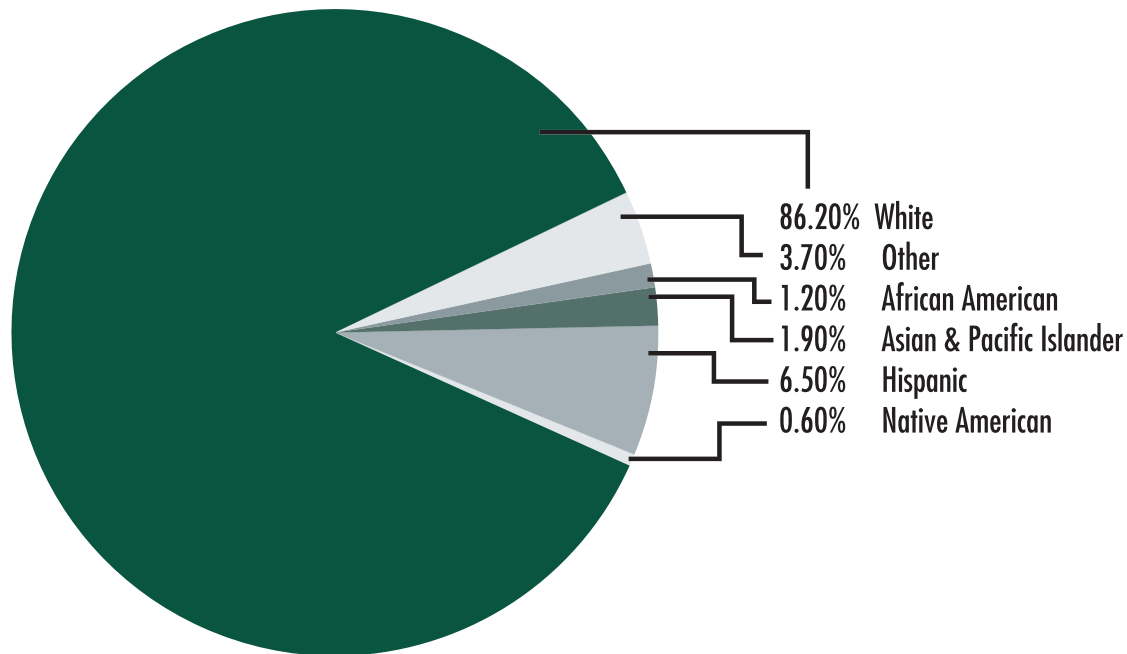
The age representation chart shows a general trend toward higher percentages of citizens under 18 years since 1990.

The two pie charts graphically show that Scottsdale does not have a racially diverse population. The trends are toward a decrease in the percent of the white population group, and toward increases in the percents of all of the other five racial category groups. This trend is actually more significant than the pie chart seems to depict. As an example, the 4.55% Hispanic population group in 1990 would equate to 6,000 Scottsdale citizens based on the total population of 131,399. In 2000, the total Hispanic population group more than doubled to 13,400 Scottsdale citizens (i.e. 6.5% of the total population of 206,200).

AGE DISTRIBUTION

■ Persons under 18 ■ Persons over 18



POPULATION REPRESENTATION 1990**POPULATION REPRESENTATION 2000**

Reported Crimes

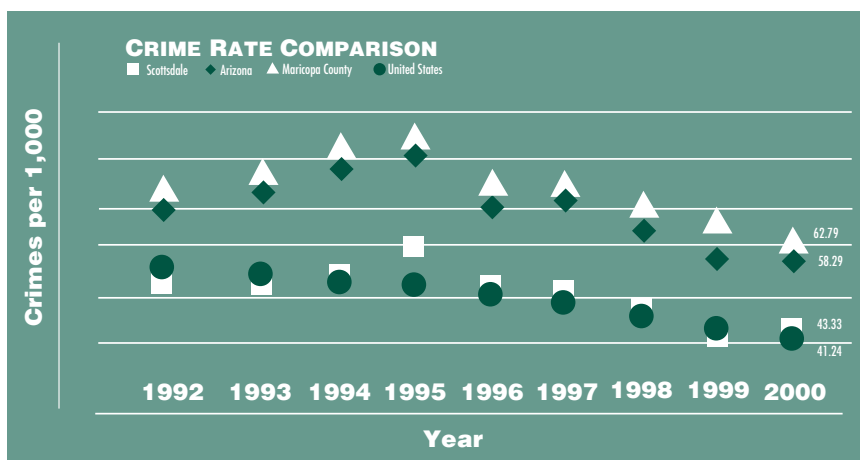
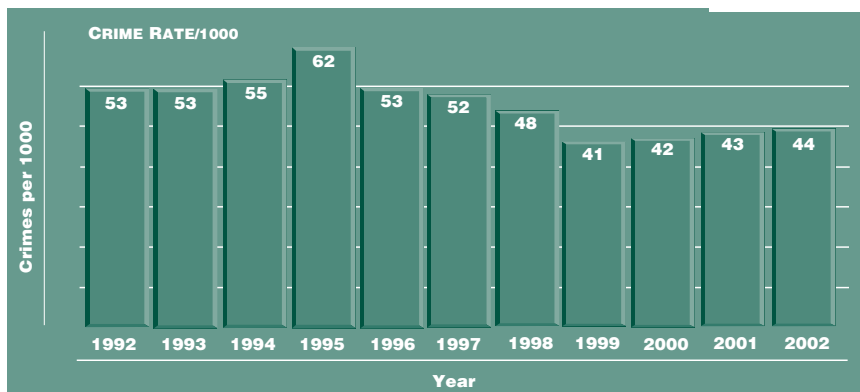
What was measured?

The overall reported crime rate per 1,000 citizens is shown in the first chart and a comparison of Scottsdale's crime rate per 1,000 population with those of Maricopa County, State of Arizona and the U.S. is shown in the second chart.

Trends

Scottsdale's overall crime rate is about 17% lower than it was a decade ago, but has been inching upward each year since 1999.

The crime rate comparison chart trends show that Scottsdale's crime rate approximates the national crime rate. Both are consistently lower than the Maricopa County and State of Arizona crime rates.



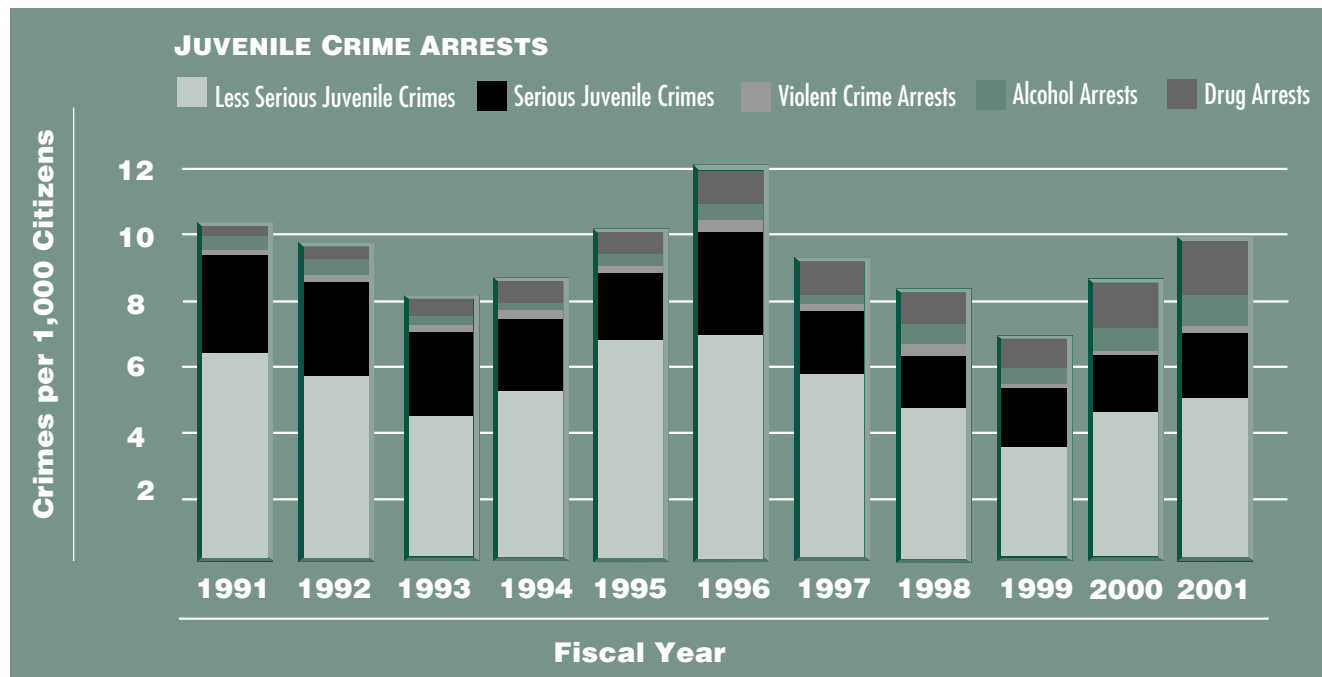
Juvenile Crimes

What was measured?

Annual juvenile crime arrests per 1,000 population are shown as a total, and broken down into five types of crime categories — less serious crimes, serious crimes, violent crimes, alcohol arrests and drug arrests.

Trends

Juvenile crime in Scottsdale peaked in 1996, declined steadily for three years but, since 1999, has steadily increased. All five types of crimes have increased in recent years. Juvenile crime accounts for less than 25% of the total reported crimes in Scottsdale.



YEAR	LESS SERIOUS CRIMES	SERIOUS CRIMES	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	ALCOHOL ARRESTS	DRUG ARRESTS
1991	64	31	1.9	3.92	2.92
1992	56	29	2.1	5.54	3.45
1993	43	26	2.8	2.95	4.66
1994	51	23	2.6	2.06	6.5
1995	67	21	2.1	3.45	7.14
1996	69	32	4	4.59	10.42
1997	56	20	1.9	2.63	10.77
1998	47	16	3.4	6.9	9.3
1999	34	18	1.6	5.1	8.4
2000	45	17	1.7	7.37	13.1
2001	49	20	2.8	9.45	16.08

Library & Senior Center Usage

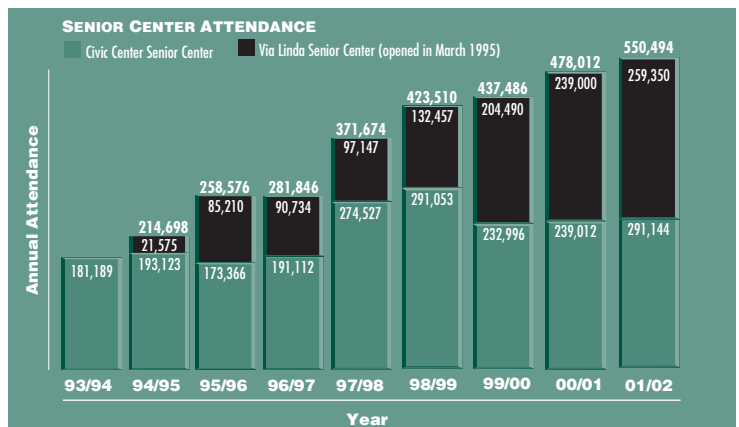
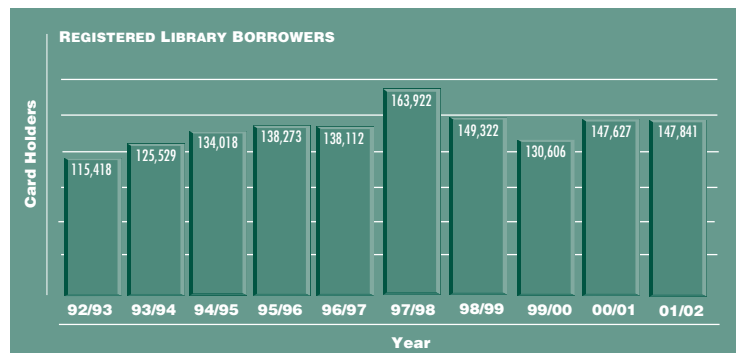
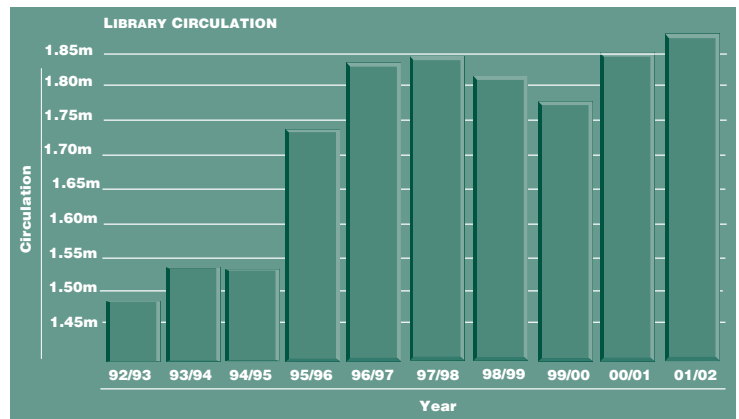
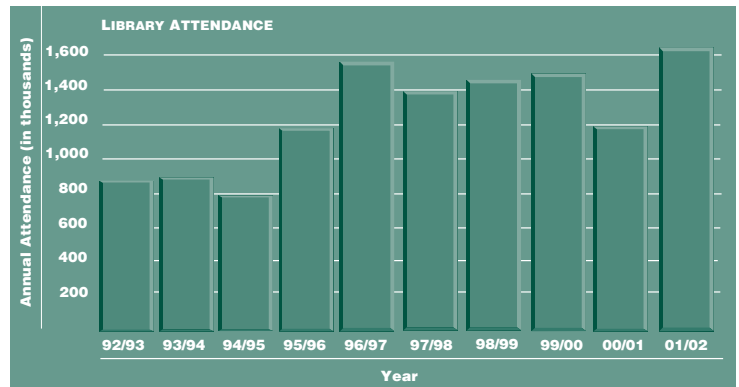
What was measured?

This indicator measures the number of citizens annually utilizing the city's four public libraries and two senior centers. Library circulation and the number of registered borrowers are tracked for the same fiscal years.

Trends

The trend from 1997-2000 was increased utilization of the public libraries, but decreases in the number of books circulated and the number of registered borrowers. The more recent trend has been a decrease in library attendance, but increases in book circulation and the number of registered borrowers.

Total attendance at the two Scottsdale senior centers continues to increase. The newer facility is the Via Linda Senior Center, which opened in March 1995. The two senior centers now have virtually the same annual attendance.



Distribution of Land

What was measured?

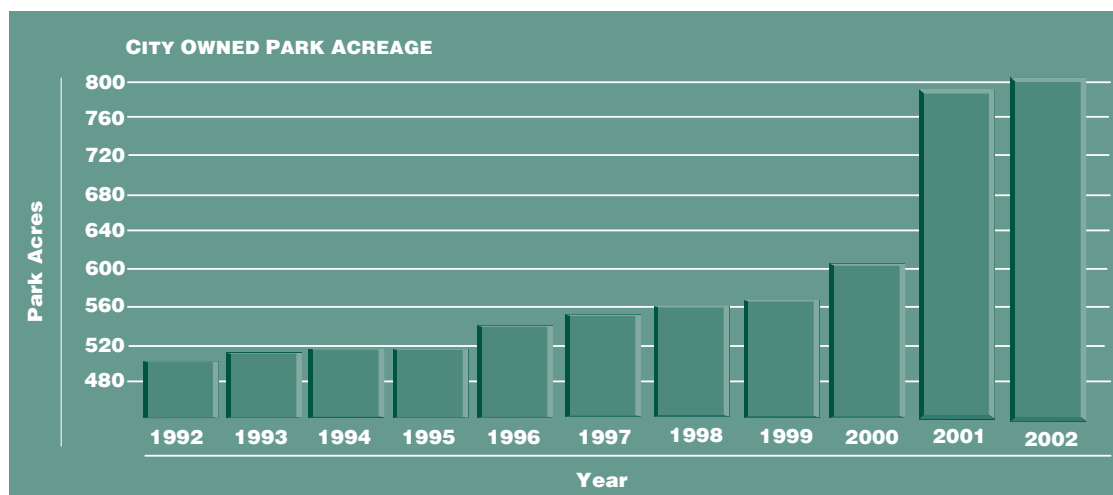
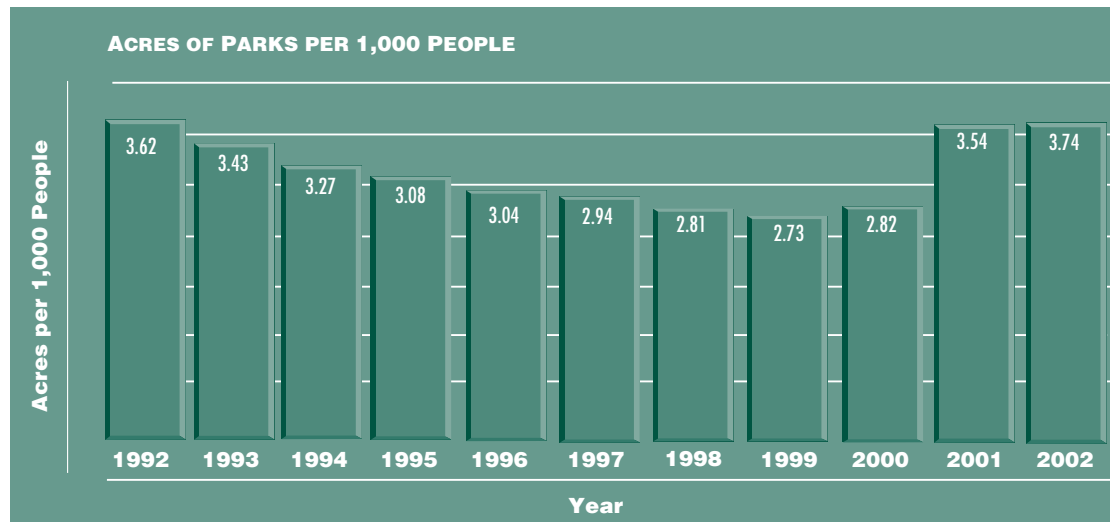
The Land Use Element of the General Plan was adopted in 2000 and ratified by the community in 2001. The various types of use are displayed on a map available on the city's web site at www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov. The map on this page is a simple outline of the City of Scottsdale boundaries.

Trends

The 2001 General Plan Update reported the current percent for various types of planned and existing land uses in the following nine categories:

● Residential uses	54%
● Open space	30%
● Commercial	2.5%
● Cultural/Institutional	2.4%
● Employment	1.8%
● Office	1%
● Resort	1%
● Utilities	.8%
● Mixed use/Downtown	.5%





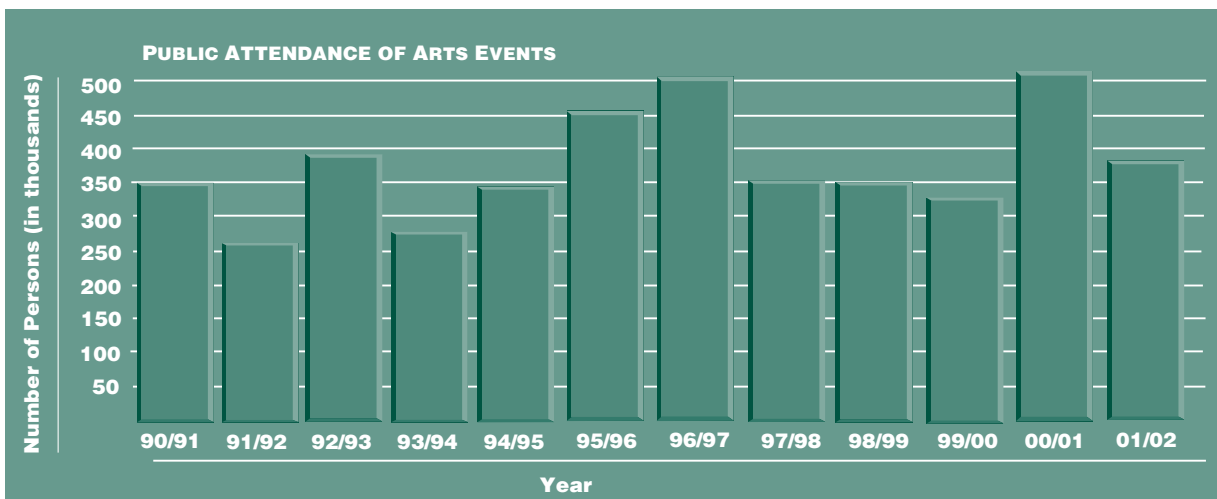
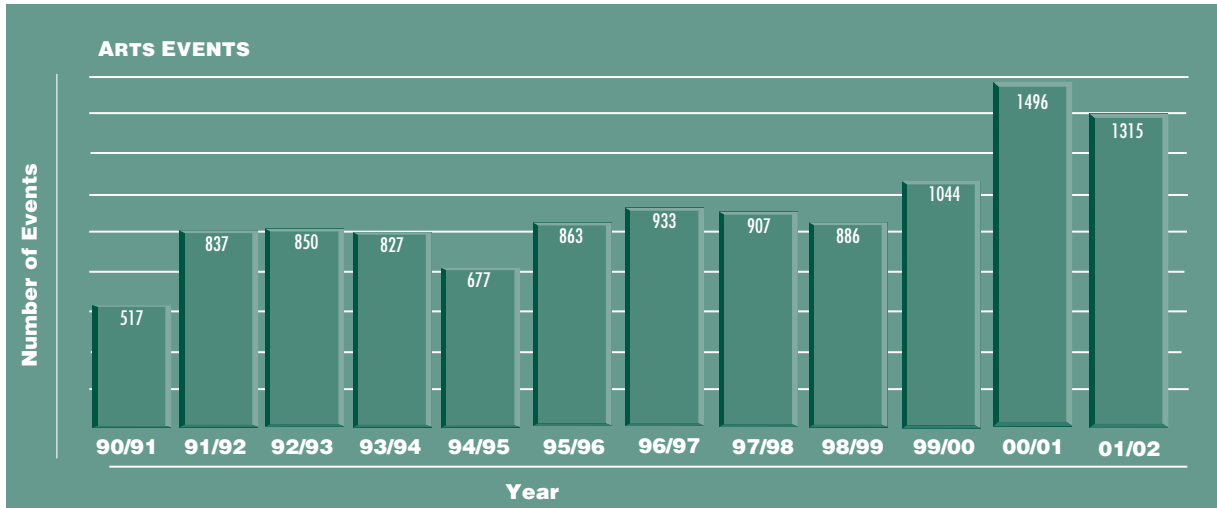
City Parks

What was measured?

This indicator measures the total number of acres of city-owned parks and the number of acres per 1,000 citizens.

Trends

The trends from 1992 through 1999 were slow increases in total park acreage, and because of the rapid population growth in the city, a steady decrease in the number of acres per citizen. More recent trends have been a significant increase in both the total park acreage and the average number of acres per citizen.



Arts & Public Participation

What was measured?

This indicator tracks the total number of public events sponsored by the Scottsdale Cultural Council, as well as rentals of the Center for the Arts galleries and the Civic Center Mall by other local arts organizations, and the total attendance for both types of events at these venues annually since 1990.

Trends

The trend had been a gradual increase in the number of events annually until the past two years, when there was a significant increase in the number of events. The overall attendance at these events peaked in 1996/1997. The average attendees per event has steadily declined since 1997. In the most recent fiscal year, the number of events increased over the previous year by 37%, while total attendance increased by 27%.

Educational Attainment

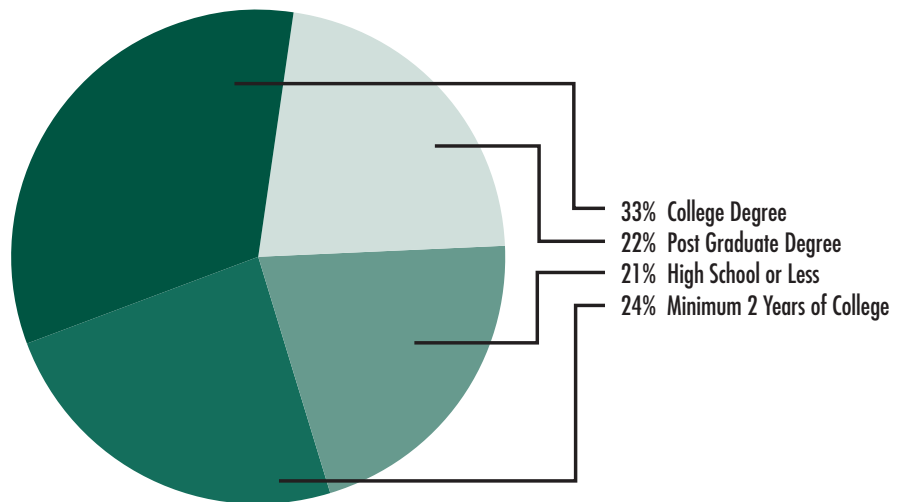
What was measured?

The educational attainment reported by Scottsdale citizens for 1995 and 2001 is compared. Data is presented as a percentage of total population in each of the four education levels as collected by annual citizen survey.

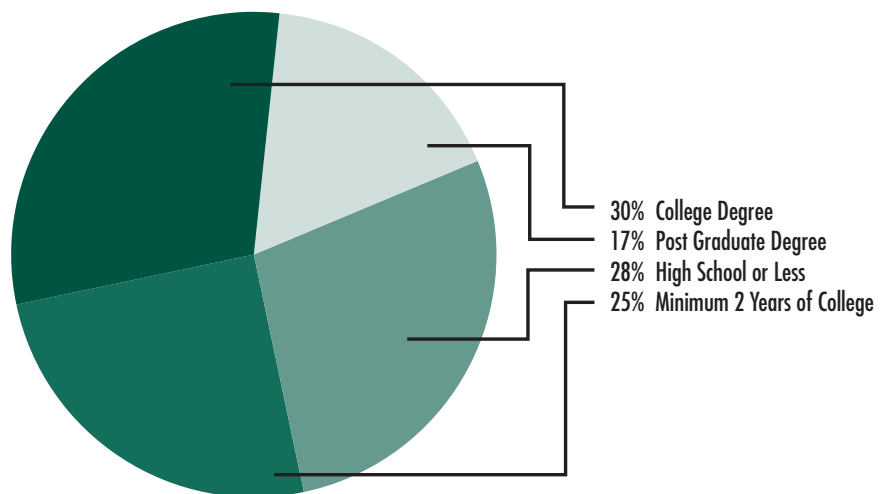
Trends

The two pie charts show a trend toward higher levels of educational attainment. Citizens reporting college or postgraduate degrees combined increased from 47% in 1995 to 55% in 2001.

2001 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



1995 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Alternative Transportation

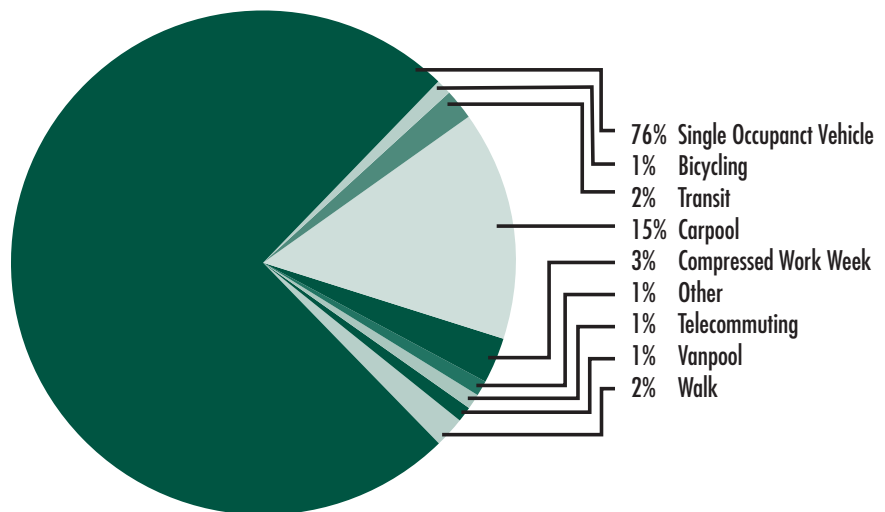
What was measured?

This indicator measures eight alternative transportation means of getting to and from work. The alternatives to single-occupant motor vehicle travel (SOV's) are: foot travel, bicycle travel, transit, car and vanpools and travel avoidance strategies such as telecommuting and compressed work week schedules. Data is provided for 1998 and 2001 based on trip reduction surveys of those private firms and public organizations within the City that employ 50 or more people.

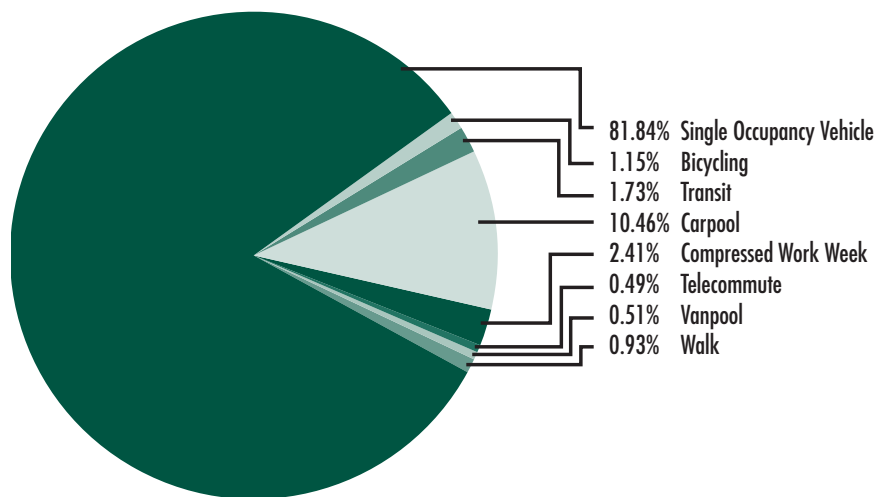
Trends

The trip reduction surveys provide a good indication of local travel characteristics as a majority of employed Scottsdale residents (63%), work for companies with 50 or more employees. The four year trend is toward increased single-occupant vehicle use.

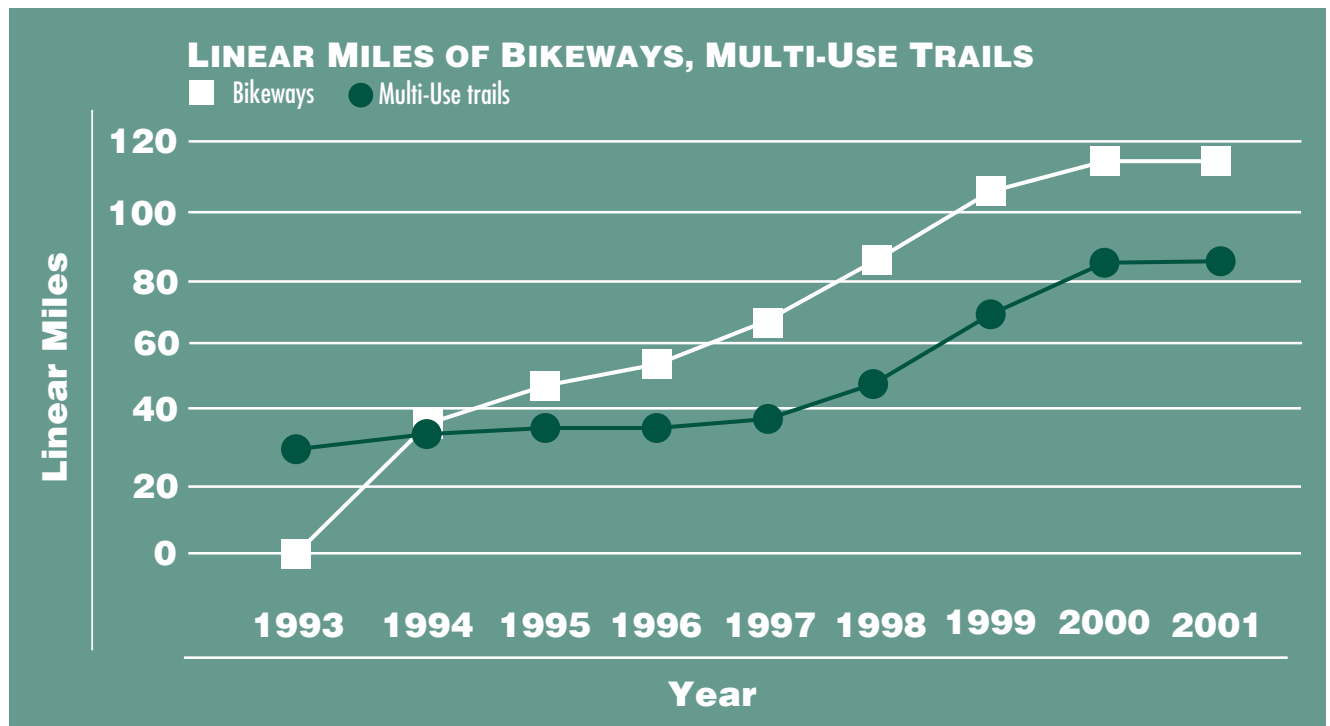
1998 EMPLOYEE TRAVEL TYPE



2001 EMPLOYEE TRAVEL TYPE



Bikeways & Trails



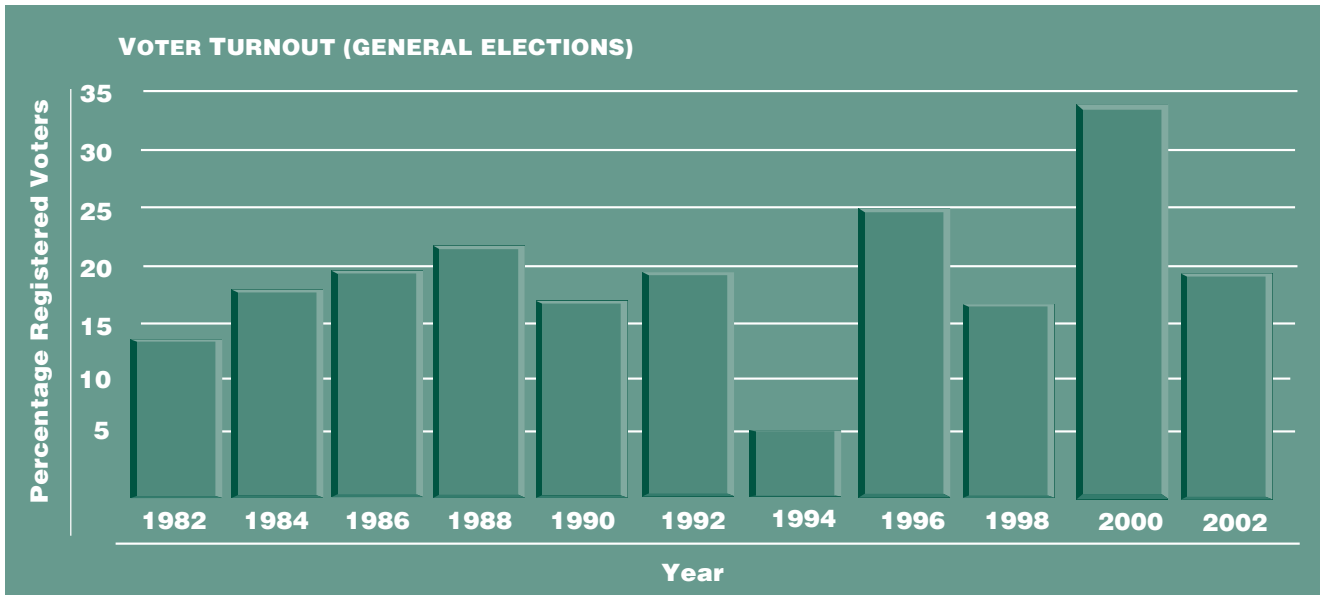
What was measured?

The linear mileage of public bikeways and multi-use trails is measured for the years 1993 through 2001.

Trends

The number of linear miles of both bikeways and multi-use trails increased significantly from 1997 through 2000 and then leveled off from 2000 to 2001.

*Voter Participation –
% of Registered Voters Who Vote*

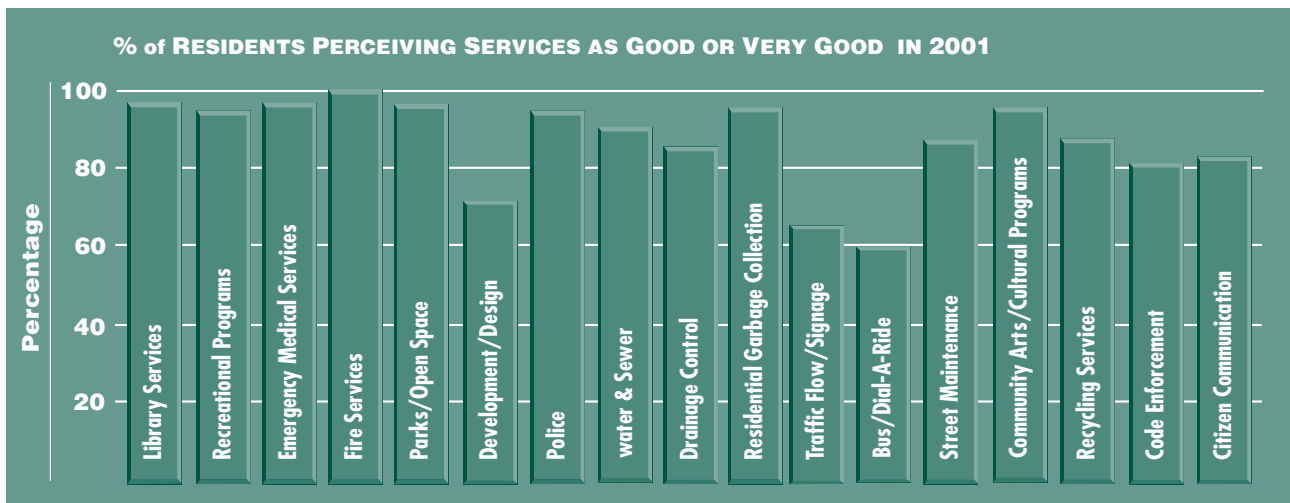
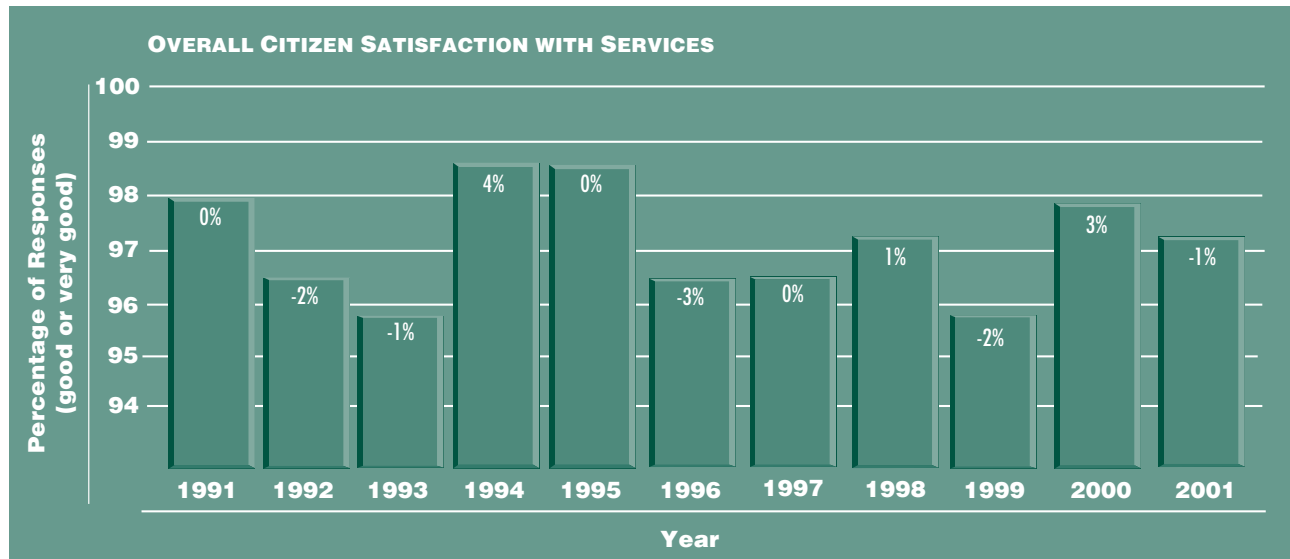


What was measured?

The Scottsdale city clerk collects data on the number and percentage of registered voters who vote in general elections.

Trends

This indicator shows the typical pattern that voters turn out in larger numbers for presidential election years (for example 1996 and 2000). The trend in so-called off-year elections (for example 1994, 1998 and 2002) is toward increased voter participation since the low point year of 1994.



Quality of Government Services

What was measured?

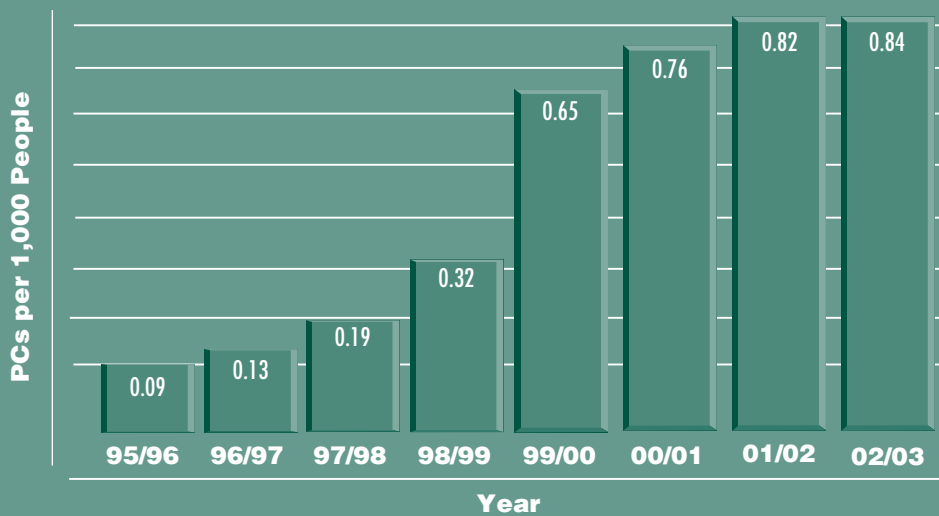
The public's perception of the quality of government services was measured annually in the Scottsdale citizen survey through 2001. No survey was conducted in 2002. Results of the survey are valid at the 96% confidence level.

Trends

Survey respondents were asked to rate a variety of city services using the four perceptual levels in this question, "Overall, do you think the city is doing a very good, good, poor or very poor job of providing services to you?" Survey results for the years 1991 through 2001 ranged between 94% and 98% as an overall average of all services rated in the survey.

The second chart shows perceptual ratings for seventeen (17) specific city services.

PUBLIC COMPUTER TERMINALS PER 1000 POPULATION



YEAR	SCOTTSDALE LIBRARIES	PAIUTE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	CIVIC SENIOR CENTER	VIA LINDA SENIOR CENTER	VISTA DEL CAMINO	TOTAL
95/96	0	16	0	0	0	16
96/97	0	16	0	6	0	22
97/98	0	18	5	6	6	35
98/99	24	18	5	6	8	61
99/00	86	18	11	6	8	129
00/01	101	13	14	18	10	156
01/02	108	13	14	19	21	175
02/03	123	11	15	18	16	183

Public Computer Terminals

What was measured?

The number of public computer terminals available at community centers, including libraries, senior centers, and neighborhood centers are shown in the table. The chart displays the total number of these public computer terminals per 1,000 population. Both numbers are recorded as fiscal year data.

Trends

There are eight city locations offering computer terminals for public use. These include the four public libraries, Civic Center and Via Linda senior centers, and the two neighborhood centers: Vista del Camino and Paiute. These computers are available to meet a wide range of public needs including

education, job training, employment assistance, and improved access to information.

The trend shown on the chart is a steady increase in the number of computer terminals available to citizens at city facilities.

DATA SOURCES AND NOTES

REGIONAL CONTEXT & CITY STATISTICS

- Scottsdale Almanac 2002
- U.S. Geologic Survey Topographic Maps
- Climatological Data Annual Survey- Arizona 1998, 1999 (National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration)

AIR QUALITY

- Maricopa County Environmental Services- Air Quality Division

OZONE-SUMMER AIR POLLUTANT

- Maricopa County Environmental Services- Air Quality Division

CARBON MONOXIDE-WINTER AIR POLLUTANT

- Maricopa County Environmental Services- Air Quality Division

PARTICULATES-YEAR ROUND AIR POLLUTANT

- Maricopa County Environmental Services- Air Quality Division

TOXIC RELEASES FROM FACILITIES IN SCOTTSDALE

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) - Waste Program Division/Pollution Prevention Unit

PRESERVED NATURAL OPEN SPACE

- City of Scottsdale- Preservation Division, Planning Systems, Information Systems, G.I.S. Division

Native Plant Salvaged

- City of Scottsdale- Planning Systems, Development Services, Inspection Services

GROUNDWATER REMEDIATED

- City of Scottsdale- Water Resources, Water Quality

TOTAL WATER USAGE

- City of Scottsdale- Water Resources, Water Operations, Water Quality

Solid Waste

- City of Scottsdale- Municipal Services, Solid Waste

Vehicle Miles Traveled

- City of Scottsdale- Transportation, Transportation Planning, Traffic Engineering
- Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Air Quality Division

Alternative Energy

- APS- Pricing Department, Solar Energy Services
- SRP- Marketing Services Department, Environmental Planning Initiatives
- Southwest Gas- Application Services Department

Green Building

- City of Scottsdale- Green Building Program

Unemployment

- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- City of Scottsdale- Office of Economic Vitality

Hotel Occupancy Rate

- City of Scottsdale- Office of Economic Vitality

Job Growth or Loss

- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- City of Scottsdale- Office of Economic Vitality

Housing Affordability Gap

- City of Scottsdale- Community Services, Community Assistance

Employment/Housing Ratio

- City of Scottsdale- Planning Systems, Comprehensive Planning Division

Cost of Living

- American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

Revenue Base & Municipal Bond Ratings

- City of Scottsdale- Financial Services, Administration, Accounting & Budget

Population Growth

- City of Scottsdale- Planning Systems, Comprehensive Planning,
- Arizona Department of Economic Security Research Administration

Population Representation

- City of Scottsdale- Planning & Development, Comprehensive Planning
**data obtained from 1990, 1995 Census*

Reported Crimes

- City of Scottsdale- Police, Police Records
- Arizona Department of Public Safety- Criminal Justice Support Bureau

Juvenile Crimes

- City of Scottsdale- Police, Gang/Youth Intervention Unit, LINKS Community Collaborative

Library & Senior Center Usage

- City of Scottsdale- Community Services, Libraries, Human Services

Distribution of Land

- City of Scottsdale- Planning Systems, Comprehensive Planning, Information Systems, GIS Division

City Parks

- City of Scottsdale- Community Services, Parks Recreation & Facilities

Arts & Public Participation

- Scottsdale Cultural Council

Educational Attainment

- City of Scottsdale- Financial Services, Annual citizen surveys

Alternative Transportation

- Maricopa County - Trip Reduction Program
- City of Scottsdale- Transportation, Transit

Bikeways & Trails

- City of Scottsdale- Community Services, Parks Recreation & Facilities, Transportation, Traffic Engineering, Transit

Voter Participation- % of Registered Voters Who Vote

- City of Scottsdale- City Clerk

Quality of Government Services

- City of Scottsdale- Financial Services, Annual citizen surveys

Public Computer Terminals

- City of Scottsdale- Community Services, Libraries, Human Services



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